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For the Recorder & Telegraph THE MISSIONARY CAUSE. SOLEMN OBLIGATIONS TO SUPPORT ARISING FROM THE SUFFERINGS

AND DEATH OF JESUS CHRIST.

The crucifixion of our Saviour was not an ntal event, but ordained from the beginingressory to the accomplishment of ne purpose. Nor was it an event imothing more than martyrdom. Neithscriptures nor our Saviour speak of it By his death he affixed his he truth; but it was not for this purpose died. If his miracles—healing the ing the dead by a word which amountthing less than creative power,-were ficient attestation of the truth, what could cted from his death. What were his mirt a repitition of the miracle of creation be light, and there was light. What is power! what perfect attestation! the weaker attestation of dying flicient, after the failure of the Martyrdom does not necessarily sh the truth, but only the sincerity of

at then does the scene on Calvary imply? wer is found in the last words of our ex-Saviour-IT IS FINISHED. An Atonemade for sin, which separates man is Maker, and exposes him to ceaseless -the divine law is obeyed, and a ess wrought under its sanctions, acceptable to God ;-a way of life is for the dying race of man ;- I am the ction and the life, and have purchased man, which I offer to every one withey and without price; him that cometh shall in no wise be cast out ;-knock shall be opened, seek and ye shall find. pardon and sanctification of sinners, and v. justice and veracity of the divine are all secured ;- God can now be the justifier of the believer. Mercy th are met together ; righteousness and avekissed each other. He that believeth esaved; he that believeth in me, in what I what I have spoken, in what I have done saved; he that believeth in me, shall ed to his heart by the Holy Spirit ; brought to repentance towards God for and faith in me as his Saviour, -shall et renewed, his affections purified, enlightened, his nature sanctified, and prepared for the presence and enjoyd forever .- IT IS FINISHED -such rt, and, such the meaning of the transon Calvary; an act rescuing lost man truction, cleansing him from sin, and g him to the favor and enjoyment of

haracter of the sufferer shews that the

he occasion were circumstances of the

Thou art the Christ, the Son ing God, says Peter, great is the mys-Godiness, God manifested in the flesh, 1 .- whose name is wonderful, counsellor. God, the everlasting Father, the prince says Isaiah,-the man that is my Fel-God himself. If then the great actor cene, the lone sufferer on Calvary, was Creator, the Alpha and Omega, our final we may be certain that the transaction the highest moment, in which the huance were deeply interested. Could it have that brought the Lord of Glory from the of his Father to the manger and the Could an event be trifling, which all hish types and ceremonies had shadowthe from the first, on which prophetic vissed its eye so steadily, and to which it ed so constantly? We act irrationally, to ose such things. The character of the sufis of itself sufficient to convince us, that great thing was accomplished on Calvahose greatness can only be measured by acter of him who achieved it. IT IS FIN Truly the Saviour is a wonderful charachas accomplished a wonderful thing, & in nderful manner. Well may his name be callinderful. We should look at the scene on ary with more interest and solicitude, if we, or Saviour, could lift the veil of eternity,& whole race cut off from God and happiever, If we, like him, could see and gs as they are, if we like him, knew re the joys of heaven and miseries of e escape from the one and the attainthe other would engage our first and xious enquiries and exertions. If we lly realize all that our Saviour had bend, when he asked the awakening what is a man profited if he shall gain the rld and lose his own soul, or what shall re in exchange for his soul? we should nderstand, and more sensibly feel the y of his strong language. If we like ur, beheld the true character of God, elations we bear to him, -if our own rs and hearts lay as open to our inspecdo to his, we should better underand improve His parables, hard sayings

nguage. as the Son of God that suffered on the must have been to accomplish an end e importance, or infinite means would been used; and the end accomplished we been of infinite value, or it would not aired an infinite sacrifice. If the Son s pleased to make a sacrifice of himthe salvation of man, surely man must er it an event of the highest moment, and he has the deepest interest. We are

bound, by every obligation that gratitude can impose, to love and obey our Saviour; to deny ourselves; to take up our cross and follow him. We are bound to estimate the worth of the soul as he estimated it, and like him, make the salvation of our fellow creatures the business of

The death of Christ is an event deeply inter-The death of Christ is an event deeply interesting to every individual of the human race. It a temporal and in instruct sense. His inis here that the character and will of God, the re-lations that man bears to his Maker, his condition and exposure as a sinner, and the way of life, are all revealed; and therefore should be made known to every one. It was our Saviour's dying injunction, or rather the last words before his ascension-go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel unto every creature. Shall we acknowledge his authority and obey it, or shall we disregard the commands of our benefactor?

If we believe that we were not brought into existence to live to ourselves,—to wrap our tal-ent in a napkin,—we shall take an account of the gifts which God has intrusted to our care, and set about the business at once of applying them in that way, which shall produce the greatest amount of positive good. If we believe that our race is in a lost condition, and exposed to ceaseless misery in the world to come, from which they can escape only by accepting the mercy provided in the gospel, what greater good can we do our fellow creatures, than sending them the gospel?

It is exceedingly settish in a community possessing a blessing, even of a temporal nature, to confine it to themselves, and they are not apt to do it. We were willing that the blessing of the Jenner discovery should be extended to every human being, and we were not unwilling to lend a helping hand for this purpose. - And why should the remedy for sin, the means of pardon and happiness hereafter, be monopolized by us; and millions of our fellow creatures be left to perish for the want of what we can impart, but selfishly or sluggishly withhold? Is the conduct pleasing to God? Have we any warrant for it in the example of Christ, or the Apostles? Will it turn to good account in our retributive state? Does it not destroy the evidence of our own safety? Do we really believe in these all important and awful realities, or are they felt to be fables, but coldly assented to and indifference in a cause in which the Son of God saw fit to make a sacrifice of himself? Can we withhold a portion of our time, our talenfs or our property, for that object for which our Saviour poured out his blood? Is any thing that we can do, more than he did? Is any thing which we can give, more than he gave?

If the blessings of the Gospel be considered a temporal point of view only, this consideration is enough to make it obligatory on us who possess it, to impart it to others. If our temporal blessings flow from this source,-if the tendency of the gospel is to soften the asperities of life, to make better rulers and subjects, -better husbands and wives, parents and children, masters and servants ;-if its influence is to make men more just in their dealings, more regardful of the rights of others, more prompt to reciprocate favors, to relieve distress, to comfort the sick, provide for the poor, the orphan and the widow; -if it has a tendency to soften down the harsh features and rude intercourse of society every where visible where the gospel is unknown, mere philanthropy imposes the obligation of extending the blessing. But how much more imperative the obligation omes, when in addition to these temporal blessings which the gospel yields, it is believed to be fraught with eternal blessings, -is believed to be the means, and the only means of ceasless happiness hereafter. (To be continued.)

For the Recorder & Telegraph. CHRISTIAN WALK & CONVERSATION.

If Ministers of the Gospel and members of the Church of Christ would take the conduct of Paul more as an example, what a wonderful change would there be in their characters Our rejoicing, said Paul, is this; the testimony of our consciences, that in simplicity and godly sincerity, not with fleshly wisdom, but by the grace of God, we have had our conversation in the world.

Christian simplicity implies consistency, uniformity, plainness and openness in our words and actions: uniformity of conduct is highly necessary and becoming in the Christian character. Some set out with a violent pace and an ardent zeal, but after a time grow remiss and cold, and frequently turn back to their old practices and conformity to the world. Others are only religious at times, or in particular places; and, according to the old saying, they leave their religion at the church door, or they act a different character, according to the different companies with which they mingle. When St. Paul says, he became all things to all men, we must understand him as bearing with their prejudices of education, so far as he could with innocence and truth.

He became as it were a servant of all, pur ning a course of self-denial. But all this he did with a regard to their eternal welfare, and not seeking his own profit, 'if by any means he might save some.' Who are they, that imitate Paul in this respect? Simplicity is opposed to double mindedness, where there is a mixture of truth and falsehood. Christian simplicity implies fidelity towards God and man. The Christian can trust in God in all circumstances; in adversity as well as prosperity; in sickness as in health. He can say

Though he slay me, yet will I trust in Him. " Many professors can talk of their faith, while

perhaps they applied with this world's of the property. The church and society, goods; but let the suddenly deprived of never very large, were now left small and feefaith? The hum Christian takes God at his word, 'casting his care upon him,' and believing that he th for him. Yet at the same time he feel o be his duty to use all tention is pure, son mercure walks in the light of God's counte, and has a union with the Deity.

The sincerity with ich the apostle conducted himself, was so as would bear the strictest examination d scrutiny, by Him who searcheth the heand trieth the reins. Such sincerity as will ar the light in the great day; such as wilear the test, when the secrets of every he shall be disclosed. Many persons may have fair outward appearance among their eighbors, but their private thoughts and tions are often an abomination in the sign God! "God is light, and in him is no teness at all;" therefore, in vain to atapt to conceal any thing from his view. Thing can escape the notice of that eye which lanceth through im-

The veil of night hath disquise No screen from his allarching eyes; One glance from Him, e piercing ray, Would kindle darknesse day.

The apostle's manner conducting himself. was not with carnal wism, or human policy Such wisdom he knew is from beneath, and was suggested by him wo was a deceiver and a liar from the beginnin But true wisdom s from above ; even fro him who is Truth itself, with whom there in variableness, nor shadow of turning. The apostle declared that he had renouncedbe hidden things of dishonesty, not walking craftiness, nor hand-ling the word of God ceitfully; but commending himself to every man's conscience in the sight of God."

He well knew that similicity and sincerity in our conduct, would carrynore conviction to the minds of unbelievers, tha all the flights of oratory, or any thing of which human eloquence can boast. He did not ffect to gain applause rom the multitude, his seleview was to proclaim Christ, and him consided in this he affected manner. We freach, said he, not ourselves, but Christ Lesus, the Lord. Herein he hath left an example o preachers of the Gospel in every age, which they would do well

The apostle conducted/imself with heavenly wisdom not only inhis ministry and private walk, but more espcially in managing and directing the affairs othe Church. Carnal policy or worldly wilom was always injurious to the Christian ause; and any sect or denomination of Chrisians, who endeavor to support their system bothis, will sooner or later be confounded; for Christ will not countenance nor support such however they may call him "Lord, Lord," ad profess a veneration for his name. Hovever necessary dissimulation may be for the support of a false religion, it has never been of any use to the

The kingdom of Christis not of this world. It is not established uporits maxims, nor supported by deceit, guile, ad intrigue, as worldly governments are. Amon can act no part well but his own: and to appear to advantage, is not only applicable dividuals, but to whole churches and colective bodies.

Let then all, both miniters and people, walk and conduct themselves as Paul did, in simplicity and godly sincerity. "Be ye clean that bear the vessels of the Lord." Lay aside all guile, hypocrisy, envy and evil speaking, seeing these things are alsolutely inconsistent with the mind of Christ. So shall you have internal peace and joy in he midst of the persecution and contempt of an ungodly world and amid the envy and inkind treatment of false brethren. Joy and gladness shall also attend you in your confirt with death, the fear of which you shall conquer through faith in C. C. C. the blood of the Lamb.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. WASTE PLACES.

Messas. Editors,-I beg leave to state to ou some facts, relative to one of the desolate places of our Zion. Should you think the statement calculated to excite the attention and call forth the prayer and alms of Christians in behalf of their destitute and suffering brethren in this Commonwealth, please to give it a place in your paper.

For nearly five months past, I have labour ed in the place above alluded to; about one third of which time I was in the employ of the Domestic Missionary Society of Massachusetts. The town in which this destitute Church and Society are situated, is small; yet when united, they were able to support a preached gospel decently, without being greatburdened. Till within a few years past, they were one people, and much united under the ministry of a very godly and faithful servant of Christ; who, after having labored among them for nearly sixty years, about seven years since fell asleep in Jesus, and is gone we trust, to enjoy the reward prepared for the good and the faithful.

Upon his decline and death, and while the people were concerting measures to procure, and, if possible, to settle another minister, sectarians not merely crept, but crowded in among them; made divisions, and at length drew off about half of the voters in town, though not

their property, that then becomes of their | ble. Their measures were disconcerted; their means diminished; and their prospects dark-

Though thus greatly afflicted and tried, they were not in despair. The good people prayed, believed and hoped in God; and all exerted themselves to have the gospel preached among them. They are far succeeded, as to have the word and ordinances regularly dispensed to them, with some interruptions, for considerable part of a year. God remembered mercy, and sent the Holy Spirit among Several were hopefully born into his kingdom, and the church was enlarged and comforted. They continued and increased their efforts to have the ordinances of Christ statedadministered among them; the hand of Christian charity was extended to them for their help; they were strengthened and enconraged. A worthy minister was soon sent among them, who statedly and faithfully labored with them for nearly two years; they made great efforts and strongly hoped to have him tinue, and be permanetly settled among them. But it was ordered otherwise. To the great grief of the people of God, he was removed from them to another place.

Though this event was dark and discouraging, yet the people were not, wholly disheart-ened; but still desired, hoped and labored, to have the blessed gospel preached among them. During the year past, they have received seasonable and encouraging help from charitable sources, particularly from the Domestic Mis-sionary Society; and have had regular preaching a considerable portion of the time. But they are feeble and need further aid. For four years past they have made great exertions and sacrifices for the gospel's sake; and, in order to support it, they have, considering their number and means, sustained a burden, which perhaps no other religious society has. They ave met with some very discouraging and trying circumstances; yet they are willing to make further efforts for so important and interesting an object. The society in general seem disposed to do all in their power, and some to go beyond their power, to maintain a preached gospel among them. The cause of evangelical truth and order is at present evin some respects evidently brighten. Could they now have that help, which a few churches or individuals might without any great sacrifice or inconvenience bestow, they might in all probability soon have the gospel statedly preached among them. This waste place of Zion would be built up; the hearts of God's people be made to rejoice in the Lord: and sinners be converted unto God. But so great have been the exertions of this church and people, they seem to be in a measure exhausted. If they do not have seasonable help, the prospect is, they will grow weaker, and may soon fall to rise no more

In view of these facts and circumstances can nothing more be done, and effectually done, for their help and situation? May we not with confidence appeal to Christians in their behalf; Christians who are blessed, not only with this world's goods, but with the regular and stated ministrations of the biessed gospel!-Brethren, you are highly favored. But who made you to differ? And what have you, that you have not received? You have well but his own: and to appear to advantage, among you a beloved and faithful minister of he must appear in his proper character. This Christ. Your eyes see your teacher. In seaed and comforted by the visits, the prayers, and counsels of your minister. From Sabbath to Sabbath, you are called to go with your families and little ones up to the house of the Lord, there to worship in his temple, and hear from his biessed word. At regular seasons you meet around the consecrated table of your crucified, but now enthroned Redeemer; and there receive the holy and expressive symbols of his love from the hand of your own beloved pastor. You are quickened and comforted. You rejoice and give thanks unto God. But do you prize these privileges? Do you consider them of unspeakable worth and importance Then think, O, think, of your destitute needy and suffering brethren in Christ. And will you not pray for them? Will you not speak and act in their behalf? Yea, will you not cheerfully give of your substance for their help and salvation? Do good to all men as you have opportunity; but especially to the household of faith

For the Recorder and Telegraph. REVIVAL IN TOWNSHEND, VT.

The writer of these remarks was settled over the First Congregational Church and Socie-ty in Townshend, Nov. 1821. The church at hat time was small, and an unhappy difficulty existed among them, as had been the case for And here, were it in my power, I vould give some account of this church in former days. But no records can be found carrying back its history beyond the year 1792.

From oral testimony, however, I learn that ome years previous to this date, they, for a short season, enjoyed the benefits of a settled ninistry. From some cause, unknown to the writer, their Pastor was dismissed, and the church, as I am told, wandered in the wilderness for nearly forty years, as sheep without shepherd. The settlement of a gospel minister among them in August, 1815, formed a new era in their history. Their former pastor, the Rev. Mr. Whit-

comb, after labouring to their acceptance and for their good five years, lost his health, and

on a journey to a southern clime for its recovery, yielded up his life into the hands of Him

From my settlement, to the spring of 1823, nothing cheering to the soul, or pleasing to a pious mind, presented itself to view among this church and people. To the difficulty which existed, its natural companion, stupidi-The wise and ty, was every where visible. the foolish were seen slumbering together. After the difficulty in the church was removed, the professed followers of Christ began to awake out of sleep. They appeared more humble and prayerful, and more active in endeavouring to advance the kingdom of the Divine Redeemer. They mourned over the desolations of Zion, and the stupidity and moral death which reigned around them. Upon a Sabbath noon, not soon to be forgotten, some of the members of the church convened at my room, to give vent to their pious feelings, and to consult together respecting the best means which could be used, for the conviction and conversion of sinners, and the sanctification of saints. One says, "what shall we do? something must be done." Another answers, "that has been said long enough-something ot only ought, and must, but shall be done Having come to this conclusion, believing that their only help was in Jehovah, & knowing him to be a prayer-hearing and a prayer-answering God, a present help in time of troublethey came to the resolution, that they would spend a certain portion of every Saturday evening in their closets, to plead for the outpourings of the Holy Spirit. They did not plead in vain. Soon there were plain indications for good. The church were awake and ac-Sinners could sleep no longer securely in their sins. The Divine Spirit descended like a mighty rushing wind, and many, with a pained heart and an accusing conscience, entered the conference room, and the meetings for inquiry. In one week, more than twenty were hopefully born into the kingdom. The work of conviction in most instances was short, yet deep and pungent. In some, however, long and painful was the struggle, before the sinner was made willing to accept of salvation upon gospel terms.

The whole number of those, who, in the judgment of Christian charity, have been brought out of darkness into light, and give evidence of a change of heart, are between 70 and 80. Fifty-eight have united with the Congregational church, and to the present time have walked worthy of the vocation wherewith they are called, rooted and grounded in the faith. Four or five have united with the Baptist church.

The revival has been principally among the The young have been taken, and the aged left-some of whom, to human appearance, are suffered to fill up the measure of their iniquity, and ripen for everlasting ruin; which awful doom, will the Lord in infinite mercy prevent.

The greater portion of those hopefully converted, were children of believers. Among this whole number, not one, but whose parent. or grandparent, was a professed follower of Christ. Jehovah still remembers his ancient covenant and holy promise: "I will be a God to thee, and to thy seed after thee. And they shall keep my commandments. I will pour my Spirit upon thy seed, and my blessing upon thy offspring."

PALESTINE MISSION.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Bird, Amer

ican Missionary to Palestine, dated JERUSALEM, April 8th, 1824.

We are inclined to hope much from the distribution of the word of God, and of religious tracts, among the pilgrims who annually visit Jerusalem; especially if the war should soon close between the Greeks and the Porte. If when the number of pilgrims is but 6 or 700, we have been able to distribute amongst them more than 700 copies of portions of the Bible, what should we be likely to accomplish in this way, when the number of pilgrims shall be increased, as in former years, to the amount of 3, 4, and 5000! It is worthy of re-mark, that for more than 600 of the above copies, we have received a reduced price; the whole of which re-turns into the Bible fund, to aid in supplying the thousands who still remain destitute.

Our work here must go on with prudence, but if we would hope for any success, it must also be pursued with vigour. We exhort you, dear breihren, (while we apply the exhortation to ourselves,) we exhort you to a patience, and zeal, becoming your objects. Every little sacrifice, and every little attention, you bestow upon this mission, will be felt, and unborn ages may bless you for them. If your spirit flags in effort for these dying churches, think of them as representatives of Christ to a Mahommedan world. Think of the sums which they, with only a name to live, are willing to pay in honor, as they think, of Christ, to maintain "the holy places." Think of the poverty, and darkness, guilt and oppression, in which they live. Call to mind the "spoiling of goods," of which their fathers joyfully partook, to send forth the gospel and deliver you from paganism, and the long accumulating interest of whice you have hitherto paid them nothing. If you are sti backward in your work, ask yourselves how it was that you came to be so rich! Was it not by the voluptary poverty of Him who possessed all things! If yet the inconveniences you suffer from this work seem great, think for one short moment, what you deserve to suffer, and by what sufferings it was, that even your remaining comforts were purchased. We be seek you, then, by the wretchedness of these sinking churches, by those sacrifices, bonds, imprisonments, and deaths ough which the gospel fought its way to you,--from this sacred hill, once wet with a Saviour's blood, this air, once rent with his dying voice; we call to you, and beseech you, forget not your duty to these sons and daughters of the primitive disciples. "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem! let my right hand forget her cun-ning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave

to the roof of my mouth."
Affectionately yours,

MISSIONARY.

From the N. H. Repository. BOMBAY MISSION.

The following are extracts of letters from Mrs FROST, who left this country for Bombay in company with her husband and Mrs. GRAVES, more than a year since, to her friends in Chester, N. H. the place of

Bay of Bengal, April 15. "We arrived at Calcutta the 6th of March. were cordially welcomed as Missionaries to the heath-en in India. We were favored with an interview with nearly all the Missionaries of every denomination in the vicinity of Calcutta, and I am happy to say that they all treated us as members of the same family

Calcutta is a delightful place, situated on Hoogly, whose banks are green and beautiful. The English inhabitants, aside from the missionaries, are quite numerous; and many of them are pious and benevolent people, who esteem it a privilege to assist, by their money and influence, in the arduous work of evangelizing the beathen. The free schools and beevolent institutions in Calcutta are many; and the English have ten places for public worship. is a small number compared with the pagan Temples, which rise to view in every direction. A melancholy sight! The call pagodas, instead of pointing the travel ler to the "Temple in the skies" only remind him, tha lifeless image, seated within, is worshipped there; a ideous form, "the work of men's hand..."

"The sight of these temples, and the wretched crea tures that daily filled 'he streets, produced in me pecu liar sensations. But I have seen very little of the mi ery of the heathen yet. The Faquiers, or holy beggars sat beside the streets, covered with a dies, and their countenances were so distor ed, I could no but shrink from the sight. We heard of one near the street we from the sight. We heard of one near the street we passed, but did not see him, who was doing penance, by holding his face very close over a large blaze, two hours at a time, in the morning and evening. My dear Mrs. A. I hope the time is not far distant, when these horrid ceremonies will cease; and when the poor delu ded Hindoos will be informed and convinced, that s Christ has made a complete atonement for sin.

As it was our wish to see and learn all we could of the benevolent exercions in India, we went to Serampore, where we found the good people doing much We visited all the interesting places there, except the schools, and learned much respecting them, which intended by the wives and daughters of the missio ries, and instructed by natives. One is managed almost entirely by a native woman, who is advanced in life, Christian knowledge and experience evening, and instructs them in the religion of Jesus On our return from a visit to Juggernaut's Temple, this Hindoo mother in Israel, came out to make her salam as we passed. It was really a luxury to see a personage so humble and heavenly. The widow and daughters of the lamented Krishnoo are pious, and are humble and heavenly. all engaged in the schools."

' Madras, April 23. "We are now, my dear friends, at the Wesleyan Mission House in Madras. This evening, we expect to see at this place, twenty-two missionaries of different denominations. I anticipate a pleasant evening. Since we have been at this place, we have been informed, that the missionaries at Ceylon have a very interesting season at present; that they have, what may with propriety be termed a revival.

"24.—Our party las evening was a very interesting

There were missionaries present from England Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Netherlands, and America; belonging to the several denominations, viz. Con gregationalists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Madras, but providentially happened here. long to Medras, but providentially happened.

Mr. Khenias, with whom we had an interview, has been at t'eylon since the interes is g season there com-menced. He gave us a narrative of what he saw and remarked, that at Jaffna, qui e a number of country born and Portuguese youth were hopeful subjects of grace, and, that all the youth and children in Dr. Scudder's school, were very much awakenedso much discressed for the welfare of their souls, that they could at end to no study but that of the Scriptures. Dr. S's school consists of natives entirely know not how many will be really converted to God; but is it no very interesting and encouraging, to hink that so many poor heathen, are even anxious for their eternal welfare! You will probably have intelligence from this favored station soon; and I hope it will be such as to 'streng hen the hands and encourage the hearts of our American Israel.' O it is refreshing to hear what we have already heard, but we hope the half has not been told us. And we further hope, that this is only the commencement of a great work in India. May we not hope that God is about to remember the many years' labor of our brethren at Bombay? That he will not leave them any longer to sow in tears and reap no fruit? I do believe, that ere long, we shall see the power of God in the conversion of the heathen at My hopes may be too sanguine, but I must Our heavenly Father will not be unmindful of the faithful labors of his children. dear friends, will you not pray, that the outpouring of wherever we may be!"

RELIGIOUS.

From the Monitor. BIBLE CLASS IN NORTH MIDDLEBORO' Ms.

Soon after my settlement in the ministry in this place, in 1817, I appointed meetings to catechise the children. Within a few years after, we established Sunday schools, which were well attended and evident-

But it was not till last summer, 1823, that an attempi was made to organize a Bible class—an under-taking respecting which I had many doubts and fears rediate success. As there were at that time but a small number of young people among us who ed wi h regard o others, the moral current was setting strongly another way, towards the vanities of youth and the amusements of the world, I had serious apprehensions of failing in the attempt in undertaking to embody them into a society for searching the Scripture

But, for the encouragement of others in like circum-stances who may have similar fears, I can with gratietances who may have similar fears, I can with grati-tude inform them, that, though I knew it not, the Lord had prepared the way. No somer was the proposi-tion made, and the time of the meeting announced, than nearly seventy youth came forward and enrolled themselves as members of the class. I have since asdertained that for some time previous a number these young people had been seriously affected, and had been constrained by their feelings had been constrained by their feelings to search the Scriptures; and that nothing could have been more appropriate, welcome, and useful to them than such an institution, to facilitate their inquiries. Nor did the regular period for the second meeting of the class arrive before the Lord was pleased to pour out of his Spirit, and a revival of religion commenced. vival, however, was general in the parish, though the members of the class shared largely in it-as of the number of between sixty and seventy, which we char-itably hope were converted, nearly half were mem-

bers of the class. Our class meetings which are once a fortnight, ar generalally well attended, and promise usefulne

My manner of conducting them is as follows. Every meeting is opened and closed with prayer. Wilbur's Reference Testament is used as the text book. A lesson of a chapter or more given out at a previous meeting is recited and discussed by questions and answers, and concise passing remarks. Dissertations of the members are then read, followed by such questions as they are disposed to ask respecting any part of Scripore especially the part under consideration. then give a concise, plain, practical exposition of the taking special care to illustrate the subject by comparison, when needful, so simple and easy of com-

prehension, that the least elevated capacity or youngest member can scarcely avoid understanding it. I then close by dwelling upon some prominent important truth, endeavouring most affectionately and solemnly to impress it upon the conscience and the heart. This plain practical manner of inculcating religion

among youth, and in public addresses to pro ies, it is believed has the most salutary and last ing effect.

This not unfrequent complaint that ministers " shoo over the heads" of their hearers, and that many children and young people attend public worship with ve ry little religious advantage, is not destitute of founda on, nor without occasion for regret.

The labours of many learned and good men are near ly or quite useless to a large proportion of their hear

s for the want of simplicity.
Well acquainted with science and theology, and faailiar with technical phrases and distinctions, how many of the learned forget that the greatest part of their hearers have never been classically taught; and that hearers have never been classically taught; and that never having had their minds logically disciplined, nor accustomed to abstruse speculation, they are not pre-pared to travel through a train of fine-spun metaphys cs, or understand a learned, abstruse disquisition. And it is believed that simplicity of style is of peculiar importance in the instructions of Bible classes, Sabbath schools, and on all occasions where children and youth or taste; or any ornament whatever connected with

learning or religion, that is worth possessing.

And when we consider that the rising generation is the tope of the church and of the state, and that whatever may be done by the means of education and of grace for the benefit of adults, whose habits are form d, and principles generally fixed; and who are often tenacious of opinion and jealous of innovation; it is among the young, whore minds are maturing and cha acters forming, that learning and piety must seize and secure their (rophies—how can we estimate or form any adequate conception of the immense importance of the religious and literary privileges of the age, and especially of that system of benevolence, which carries the best of instruction to the inmates of almost every

Ought not the christian, the patriot-in a word-evor to be willing to engage in the good work of using such means as they possess to aid the literary and moral improvement of the rising generation? In proportion as knowledge, piety, and virtue increase in our country, liberty and happiness are secure; and just in proportion as they decrease, our highest and best interests are endangered. Liberty lingers not long in country where the population has become ignorant and vicious; and where vice and ignorance reign, is the very seat of human wretchedness. Let every one then be persuaded to " lay fast hold on knowledge I his getting to get understanding." PHILIP COLDY North Middleborough, Oct. 1824.

SABBATH SCHOOL GLEANINGS.

" Mother," said a sprightly lad to his parent one teacher has been lay." "Well, Re some strange things to-day." "Well, Robert, what did he tell you?" "He told me that I had a wicked heart—that I did not love God—and he was afraid I should never get to heaven. Have I got a bad heart, "Look in your Bible, my child, if you ow more about your heart. Jeremiah says, wish to know more about your heart. Jeremial your 'heart is deceiful and desperately wicked.' vid, that you were 'shapen in iniquity.' Job, that you are vile. St. Paul, that there is no good thing in you." The boy took his Bible from the shelf, found the texts a sigh, exclaimed, "It does seem that Mr. C. is right and if so, what is to become of my soul?" and, with a sad countenance he retired to his chamber,—may we not hope, to seek the aid of the great Physician of nouis .- A. S. S. Mag.

Will's enpaced in my duties as manager of asym room, leading his two brothers, and approached me with an open, manly salutation. He surveyed the busy scholars with that sort of expression which the sout unconsciously tends forth, when she meditates upon ast delight, and exclaimed, "Sir, I learnt my Bible for my sins." I was much struck with the earnestness of his manner, and the intelligence of his narrative which he gave me, respecting the effect of Sunday school instruction on his mind. He had been absent from the city for the last two years, and expected in the course of the week to embark for England, his native place; and he had called to take a last view of a spot has seemed to occupy an important place in the sweetest associations of his bosom. When he was ta-When he was taking his leave, I asked him how he intended to occu-py his time while crossing the sea. "I shall have e nough to do," he replied, emphatically, "my brothers

Previous to his entrance, my mind was much de unpromising condition of the school, o I had murmured. His appearance and perhaps too I and history seemed like a rebuke from Heaven, and the A: gel of Mercy had gone by, filling the place with fragrance, and inscribing upon the wall, " in due time ye shall reap, if ye faint not."—Ib.

REVIVAL IN LONDONDERRY, N. H.

We are informed (says the Concord Repository,) that a very pleasing attention to religion now exists in the society under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Parker, Londonderry, East Parish.—It commenced in September, and has continued to progress silently and Forty-four now stand propout ded for admission to the church, and will be received the first Sabbath in January, A number more indulge a hope of having experienced a change of heart. Instances of awakening and of conversion continue to occur.

conceive, worthy of particular remark, that this revival commenced immediately after the anniversaries of our principal religious and charitable Societies, which were celebrated in Rev. Mr. Parker's Meeting House. The prayers which the minisker's Meeting House. The prayers which the minis-ters of Christ and large numbers of his children united in offering up on this solemn and interesting occasion, were generally marked with distinguished fervency. The interesting scenes which transpired were well calculated to elevate the affections and increase the faith of Christians-and the very solemn and affectionate of Christians—and the very solemn and affectionate manner in which the pastor of that society reminded the people of his charge of the vast importance of a due improvement of the instructions and privileges they then enjoyed, was in a peculiar manner suited to awaken the attention of the unregenerate, to the inter-

REVIVAL IN EASTON, Ms.

The Revival in Easton already numbers as its fruits less than seventy individuals, some of whom may well be called monuments of grace. The cloud of mercy which is thus refreshing that portion of our Zion, seems now to have extended, and is shedding its blessings on other towns in the vicinity, rejoicing the hearts of Christians, and humbling the pride of many an impenite at sinner.

We learn that, Sabbath before last, twenty-three in dividuals were admitted to the Branch Church in Sqlem, under the pastoral charge of Rev. WM. WIL-LIAMS. The Revival is still very interesting. Othat men would praise the Lord, for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men.

MOSES RUDEN.

To the Editor of the Boston Recorder.

I have noticed in a late number of " Israel's Advocee," a few remarks on your correspondent's statement, "It is not quite certain, that Moses Ruden is an imposter yet:"—which seem to call for some reply.

Before your correspondent addressed you the note on Before your correspondent addressed you the note of which the editor of the Advocate has so "unceremo niquely" remarked, he wrote to the Corresponding Sec-

retary of the Society for the Melinyon of the Condition of the Jews, at New-York, sightim a full and true account of Moses, from the define first made his appearance in this part of Massas sets till he left for New-York. That account was holded on personal acquaintance with Moses, on resid and very particular conversations with a goat of respectability and veracity who kept him in the milly a number of weeks, and also with several of a fentlemen more or less acquainted with him.

less acquainted with several of scentiemen more or less acquainted with him.

I cannot consume my time is speating that long and explicit account of the per/ew. I do think it was sufficient to have satisfied at of our reasonable New-York friends, that so much their accounts as related to his statement of him remaining himself while in Massachusetts, was incorrent. The Editor of the Advocate, I should presume, make seen my letter;—though it did not probably eet to him, that it was written by your correspondent.

For the satisfaction of the Joy aggrieved friends in this place, an answer to sever inquiries subjoined to my account of him, was most eastly requested. We heard nothing, however, till that terment in your paper, (which, by the way, was orwarded because we heard nothing,) provoked the ditor of the Advocate to speak.

The Editor of the Advace is very confident, that his account of Moses while plassacusetts, is certainly correct. He received his ecount, he informs us, from one of the most respective elergymen in Massachusetts, who professed it uote from the letter of another elergyman who had conversed with Moses. One of these most respective elergymen then, it should One of these most respect to clergymen then, it should seem (and I have no door of the fact) never saw the said Jew. The other his conversed with him, perhaps once, and perhaps during an interview of fifteen minuses. Your correspondent, Sir, has conversed with this same Jew many tree and many hours.

I have no disposition a all, to pursue this unpleasant affair, and will only idd, that I have no idea that it was the intention of any person to forward to New-York an incorrect account of Moses Ruden; but, that such an account has bee forwarded, that ten witnesses to its incorrectness an be produced for every one to its correctness, and the Mo-es, while in Massachu-setts was just what he polessed to be, I have not the shadow of a doubt. CORRESPONDENT.

"ADDRESS TO MOTHERS."

Extract of a letter to the Editors, from the Agent of the Evangelical Cract Society of Hartford, Conn., dated Dec. 28

In the Telegraph of Icc. 23d, and also in the Reorder of the 18th inst. have noticed the publication of a Tract entitled "Miress to Mothers." In the perusal of that Address, presume, most of your readers, and particularly toder and pious parents, must have been highly gratified.

The object of this communication is merely to correct a mistake, to which a remark in the Telegraph may give rise. It is said, "This Address was first published in connexion with the Constitution of the Maternal Association of the Union Churchin Boston." Although it may be a matter of small moment to the public, whence so good a Tract originated—still it is but justice to say, that this Tract was first published by the Hartford Drangelical Tract Society, in April last. It was written in compliance with the solicitation of two mothers, both of whom are members of a Maternal Association, which has existed for several years in Hartford, By their mutual agreement, their mutual agreement, one of them was to prorure the Tract to be written, and the other was to provide the funds necessary publish it. The Trac was accordingly written, by young gentleman of this city, who is licensed to preach the go-pel, and who premises to be very useful in the cause of religion, and the money was given to the Tract Society, by the other lady, to enable the Society to keep it in perpetual circulation. It is pleasant to thick, that the utility of the little messenger to Moth-Maternal Association of the Pnion Church in Boston

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC.

PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION.

A letter has been put no our hands, from a distinuished scholar in a neighboring state, to his friend in Massachusetts, on the subject of Education. The project it suggests is at east novel, and is designed to emedy an evil of no common magnitude. As the educaion of children and your in our Common Schools, lies it the foundation of Hisary distinction of whatever kind, and especially as it determines in a great measure the intelligence d our yeomanry (the chief strength and energy of se nation) it is hardly possible to conceive the importance of looking well to the character and qualifications of those who are employed in this service. The plan suggested in the letter is, to have an Institution organized and provided with Professors, a library, &c. fer the express purpose of preparing young men for the business of instruction. Le it speak, however, its own language:-

How can we expect my great moral change to take place in the world, until the education of children is conducted on the best plan, and, I would add, on evandelity, and skill of their instructors, is of immense impor:ance. Make he business of an instructor of youth as much a profession as that of Divinity, Law, or Medicine. We have Theological, Law, and Medical Why not save an Institution for the bu-acation. Give it what name you please. siness of Education. Give it what name you please. Fix it somewhere in New-England. Let it be under the control of judicious, pious men. Let it have it Professors;—men of talents, adapted to the object.— Let them deliver a course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Educaion, so far as it relates to the instruction of children and youth in the branches of what is called a good, common English Education; and on the best modes of eaching them practical, moral, and religious truth. Let the Institution have a Library, to contain all the books, theoretical and practical, in different languages, or Education; and also the various apparatus employed for this purpose. Let these be placed at the Institutional audicient number of youth, to form a school for practice, so as to reduce the theories of the Professors to actual experiment. Let young men go to this Institution to qualify themselves to become instructors. Let them stay till they are well qualified, and receive adiploma or certificate.

The advantages of such an Institution are so man and great, that I have not time to enumerate them. Many of them will doubtless occur to you. They would result, however, in producing, throughout the country, an uniform system of education on the best plan, and in clevating the character of instructors

plan, and in cievating the character of instructors, and in producing public confidence in them, and in saving a great deal of time, labour and MONEY.

This plan may need modelling and maturing; (let wiser heads than mine do it) but of the utility of its general features can there be a doubt?

P. S. The object of having a certain number of youth at the Institution would be to have them daily taught by the young men who are qualifying themselves to become instructors, under the direction of the pro-fessors. Thus, in a few years, a mass of experience would be accumulated, that ofitable result. Such an Institution, too, would soon come the place where the best school books would be prepared; and indeed all sorts of books intended for the improvement of the youthful mind. What an engine of doing good, if well conducted.

Let me add, that such an Institution would be the means of developing and establishing those correct principles of education, which would be of immense s to the missionaries who go to teach heathen ple, and who, of late years, are beginning to find out and to tell us, that the great hope of Christianizing those among whom they labour, lies in instructing the rising generation. Oh! for a reformer to arise on the subject of the Education of youth! Our appar-ently weightier projects of doing good have caused this to be too much neglected. We spend our labour upon the old trees; we too much disregarded the young shoots

THEOLOGICAL REVIEW.

A quarterly publication, entitled the "Quarterly Theological Review and Ecclesiastical Record," proposed in London,-designed to furnish an accurate and impartial register of facts relating to the Ecclesiastical Institutions of the country. While its tone is to be decidedly in favor of the Established Church, it will not be intolerant towards those who honestly differ in opinion on religious subjects:--but against the writings of the infidel, the seditious, and the profligate, will open its fearless censures .- The work proposes to give a critical Review, an analysis, or a brief notice of every theological or ecclesiastical publication which shall issue from the press,-an abstract of some eminently rare, and convincing works of former ages-debates in Parliament-proceedings in Courts of Law-state of the several Dioceses-procedings of the Universities state of the Episcopal Church in Scotland and the Colonies-account of Foreign churches-reports of Public Institutions-Clerical Obituaries. Each number will consist of not less than 13 sheets-price 5 shillings.

ANDOVER SEMINARY.

From the Catalogue of this Institution just published, it appears that the whole number of students is 117viz. Seniors, 35-Middle Class, 37-Juniors, 45. There are also five resident Licentiates. Of the students 26 are graduates of Dartmouth College, 21 of Yale, 20 of Middlebury, 9 of Brown, 8 of Hamilton, 7 of Harvard, 6 of Williams, 5 of Bowdoin, 4 of Union, 3 of Amherst, 1 of the University of Vermont, 1 of Upsala in Sweden, and 6 are not graduates of any college.

VELOCITY OF SOUND.

From a foreign publication we quote the following ule for ascertaining the velocity of sounds at differen temperatures:-to the constant number 1082. 7 add half the number of degrees of Fahrenheit's scale at the time of observing any distant sound, and the sum will be the velocity of feet per second, in the climate of London. No essential error will be occaioned by applying the same rule in the climate of N England. At the temperature of 32 deg., therefore, the velocity of sound is 1098. 7 feet per second-at 70 deg., 1117. 7 feet-at 98 deg., 1141. 7 Of course the velocity of sound is increased by heat.

Curious fact in Natural History .- A correspond ent of the London Philosophical Magazine, mentions that only a single wasp has been seen the past season in that part of the country where he resides, while in 1821 and 1823, they were so numerous as to be quite a nuisance. He suggests that they may be subject to some sweeping epidemic!

The Greenfield Herald announces that the " Antiqurian Researches, comprising a History of the In-lian Wars in the country bordering on Connecticut river, and parts adjacent, with other interesting events &c. by Gen. Hoyt," will be published in the course o with other interesting events.

a few weeks.

Literary Fund of New Hampshire.—The amount of this fund June 9, i824, as appears by the report of the commissioners, was \$14,793,77, most of which has been invested in the funded debt of the United States, and the remainder loaned to a bank in Boston.

A correct miniature portrait of the unfortunate Major Andre, sketched by himself with a pen, while in confinement, has lately been found by a revolutionary the officer of the guard, who had it from Andrehimself.

American Indians .- The Report from the office of Indian Affairs [contained among the Documents accompanying the President's Message to Congress] shews that there are 32 schools established amon Indians, on various points of our country, and that there are 916 pupils at school. These schools are all established by various religious societies—and it is gratifying to hear it said by the officer charged with the Indian Department, "that the Reports of the Su-perintendants of these schools are highly satisfactory, and demonstrate that no insuperable difficulty is in the way of complete reformation of the principles and per suits of the American Indian." Yet these are the beings whom the Governor of Georgia would extermin ate, if they will not consent to be robbed of their lands

[American. Indian Eloquence.—A writer in the New-York American proposes to publish a volume of select and genuine specimens of Indian Oratory, and anecdores illustrative of the character and talents of the Aborigines of North America. The compiler thinks there exists in the country ample materials for such a work, and gives an invitation and gives an invitation to every one to furnish infor-mation for h, through the Editors of the New York American, who have engaged to attend to the receipt of the same. The compiler disclaims any morives of pecuniary advantage to be derived from the publication. We think it an un dertaking of no common interest. d hope such of our citizens as have it in their will give it aid .- [Salem Gaz.

Atlantic and Pacific .- The magnificent project of utting a communication between the Pacific and At-antic Oceans, it would seem by the following paragraph, is in a train of accomplishment. An advertise-ment for *proposals* is issued by the Mexican Govern-ment for the execution of this great work, which at no

distant time, we hope will be commenced.
"On the 4th ult. the President of Mexico published, by order, a decree of the Sovereign Congress, which authorized him to receive proposals for cutting open a communication between the two oceans by the isthr of Tehauntepec, and for rendering navigable the rivers Alverado, Panuco, Bravo del Norte, Santiago, and Colorado, of the West. The proposals must be sub-mitted within eight months from the 4th ult. The en-terprise of thus uniting the Dacific and Atlantic, is of torprise of thus uniting the greatest importance.

The publishers of the novels and tales of the "Great Unknown" of the North, had their periodical private sale of books, at the Albion Tavern, on Friday, the 22d of October, when Tales of the Crusaders, by the au-thor of Waverly and Ivanhoe, were offered to the trade, and about 3800 copies were purchased by the Booksellers in London only. The work was to be

The following anecdote, from an old newspaper, leserves a place in the next edition of Mr. D'Israeli'

Curiosities of Literature.

At a quarterly meeting of the Charleston, South Carolina, Library Society, it was moved and seconded, that the Society should come to the following resolu-tion:—" Whereas, Adam Ferguson, of the Kingdom of Scotland, some years ago, published a treatise on the happiness of civil society, for which he pretended a a wonderful veneration; and whereas, the Ferguson, afterwards in the year 1778, in violation of the rights of human nature, in degradation of genius and learning, and in prostitution of the feelings and independence of a gentleman, submitted to become a tool to the British ministry, and came out as a Secretary to the commission then sent into America, for the sole pur pose of subjugating three millions of freemen; to signify, therefore, the contempt in which the Society holds such degeneracy, and in order to deter as much as in our power, mankind from engaging their talents as hirelings in schemes of tyranny-It is resolved, that the aforesaid book of the said Adam Ferguson, be, in the city of Charleston, on the --- day of -

ensuing, burnt by the hands of the common hangman t with considerable opposition, it being urged among other reasons, that the common hangman was not under the order of the Society, and the resolve, of course, would be a nullity. After some amendments, it was postponed for future consideration.

RECORDER & TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, JANUARY 1, 1825.

THE NEW YEAR.

It is the practice of most men of business, to si down at the close of each year, and examine the pecniary relations they sustain towards their fellow men and if they detect any false step in the course they have pursued,—if they find themselves running heavily in arrears,—you shall see them walking to and fro with downcast looks, and anxiously devising measures which their losses may be retrieved, and their prospect brightened. This is wisdom. It is so, even though the examination should disclose a state of things for worse than had been anticipated: for, when once the extent of the evil is known, it may possibly be remadel.

But stay!—are the interests of the world the only in erests which lie upon our hands?—and have we no accounts to look after, but those which relate to the affairs of this life? O yes, there are interests binding every individual of our race, which as far surpass the grandest worldly interests, as time does eternity; or a the soul, destined to immortality, surpasses in dignity and value the worthless tenement it inhabits,

While, therefore, the world receives its due share of attention, we shall, if we are wise, look seriously what concerns another and an e ernal state. And have stand our accounts with the Great Jehovah! Not as individual, but has received from his hand ten thousand talents;-not one, who, in all the year on which he has entered, can recount the mercies of the past. As oh! if he returns nothing but ingratitude and sin; if chains down to earth those affections and that far which ought to take hold on heavenly things; what

can he do, when his Lord cometh to reckon with in Now if any one feels bound in conscience to acknowledge the truth of this representation as applies. ble to himself, it is a good time to begin the work of reformation. The past year and all preceding year have carried up to heaven thier solemn record, and there is no reverse. But the present is yet new; its month and its days are in futurity, and as each leads on not lays at our feet its abundant blessings, we may, if we will, prepare our hearts to receive them with gratitude and thanksgiving.

The first step towards a reformation is, to cast a look of sincere regret over the follies and crimes of the pas Though the year, as we said, is gone forever, it may ye be productive, of far greater benefit in review, than it was in enjoyment. There speaks from its grave a lan-guage full of wisdom and instruction. It tells us, that whatever we do, must be done quickly; since life itel is made up of years like the past, -few and fleeing From the tears which flow over the follies of a single year, it teaches us the anguish and remorse of thes who are compelled at last to look back upon a while life misspent, and forward to an eternity of sorrow.

In the minds of some who read these remarks, there are feelings excited of a different character from m which have been mentioned:-the past year has clothed them with the emblems of mourning. Oh! serve can they forget the solitary night, when the eye of a fection was closed forever, and the voice of weeping was heard around the bed of death. To such especial ly, the year that is past has brought peculiar admos tions:—and to all the question is selemnly appropr

GENERAL REMARKS. In the political world, the past year has not been us asually distinguished for great events, in comparison with other years. In Greece and South America, which for several years past the eye of humanity reluctantly turned, the cause of freedom has be advancing with a slow and steady progress;-in gence and religious toleration are following in

Early in the year, a war broke out in Africa, be the English and Ashantees, which has been cond by the latter with savage ferocity, and has cost lo parties a great number of lives. No news of a reto ciliation has reached this country, and it is prob none has taken place. There seems, however, b suspension of hostilities for the present, which it is be hoped, will result in an established peace; so far peace with barbarians can be ever considered establish

There exists at the present time a bloody was tween the Burmans and English, in India beyond Ganges. The Burmans, from all accounts, appear be a warlike people, and cannot be subdued without great expense of blood and treasure.

With the exceptions which have been mentions the world is now at peace. As to our own o nothing has occurred to render the year especially me orable;-unless indeed an uninterrupted tide of pe perity, such as perhaps no other nation ever enorgh suffice to give it that character. The problem now completely solved, that a virtuous command requires no interference of government, except as as is necessary to secure every individual in the se ment of their rights. No complicated system eight ical chicanery, which myst needs be supported by orbitant taxes; no unwieldly monopolies, exc the common people from their just privileges; 10 9 did titles of hereditary dignity, enjoyed by me doubtful excellence; no features in common with its of most European governments exist among us; reared its pillars on a firmer foundation.

The moral aspect of the world, though at all in sufficiently gloomy, is manifestly brightening wi lapse of each succeeding year. Thirty years 4 what man in the prime of life was so sanguine as lieve, that, ere he reached his three score years and he should witness such changes for the better ash beholds;-that in different nations where the past Christ is honoured, Associations should spring " most without number, for the express design ing the word of life and salvation not only titute among themselves, but to the heathen lands; and that in every dark corner of the missionaries of the Cross should be laboring in out of seasor, not counting their lives dear, might win souls to Christ. Yet such is the anim Nor do they labor in vain. Within the less than 50 Cherokee Indians have been Christian Church, all of them giving sa dence that they have been with Jesus. From the of Ceylon intelligence has just arrived, that viduals, who but a few years since were sh the darkness of heathenism, have become the of renewing grace, and are rejoicing in the fall their salva ion.

Neither in our churches and societies the Lord left himself without witness. The follow are some of the places, which, within about have been blessed with revivals of religion Douglas, Nantucket, Holmes' Hole, Sales, Land Rochester, in Massachusetts; - Millington, ford. Chatham, Burlington, North Lynn,

and in Conne and Warren, ille, & C.; -Sa Palmyra in N Vassalboro, in M. rous other plac er, and lead them of Mercy, fro

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REVIVAL IN BE ollowing account Bertie Co. N. C. Richard Poindexie ed in the Columbia he Spring of 18 ersons of respec ni schools were a design to renew ethey had entirely one church, where ave been, in the co 15 years of age. newness of life.

revival still con nth as formerly. 59 baptized, makin UTILITY act of a letter fro the Secretary of the young man belongir Gallighar, has

e or introduction man for the use of th o read that preface ame, they were work, and he now is never. Would it not most interesting argus ref the Holy Volume Tract? For I find the

> Parish, Rev. IRA with the Rev. Jo ory Prayer, by the rmon by the Rev. ship, by the Re hill. From the ha ason to hope that the

Extract of a Le A few individuals in 50, to procure for ston Recorder ted me to forward th ers, in a similar les, by procuring for ary resources would he Day of Judgm a published in this city Discourse, preached a 4, by the Rev. Amzi

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NEWS FR By the ship Nestor, lo cted the following i many prisoners, am ds of the Greeks. In incers of Mount itains are in a state A letter for

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and in Connecticut State Prison; Jefferson Warren, in Pennsylvania; - Edgefield, 5. C.;—Sandy Hill, Lenox, Unadilla, Palmyra in N. V.; Livermore in New Nobleboro', Newcastle, Winthrop, Halssiboro, in Me.;—Westminster, in Vt.; ous other places, both in the States which a mentioned, and those which have not. These ine the pocuafford encouragement to the friends of the and lead them to approach with confidence of Mercy, from which flows such a fulness to and fro with MISSIONARY ASSOCIATIONS. measures by

gary to the A. B. C. of Foreign Missions. inions of this description have already been is any places, both for gentlemen and for lathe sembers are expected to meet annually, s, of course, auxiliary to some more general in connected with the Board, to the Treawhich their monies are paid over, and who in magnits the amount he receives to the Trea-

is a few days, such Associations have been is the Old South, Park-street, and Union and congregations in this city. At the meet pand control of their formation, the following sums \$487-Total, 2,060. Further subscripai joubiless be made in each.

DERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

ay seen from a notice in this day's paper savening of the 11th inst. will be discussed removing the centre of operations for the fract Society to New-Lork city. "the sone of very great importance, and is parsteresting to the friends of the Society in miand. We forbear offering any remarks on

the work ord, and ther WIVAL IN BERTIE COUNTY, N. C. owing account of the recent revival of reli-Bertie Co. N. C. is given in a letter from the its mor leads on an hard Poindexier to his friend in Washington, we may, if w the Columbian Star.

Spring of 1828, we constituted, the first shool ever known in this part of our state. testhers or managers; and if possible, the exceeded their parents in zeal for the school. schools were established. However a stop to them as soon as the cold weather began ign to renew them the ensuingspring. and entirely ended, our most glorious re hurch, where the school was well attended

been, in the course of this revival, 143 bapire almost the whole school have been bapny of them are youths, not exceeding from ears of age. All of them seem to have arise es of life

al suil continues, but not with the same as formerly. In the present month there have shapitzed, making in all in this county since of last January 687.

UTILITY OF TRACTS.

of a letter from Rev. THADDEUS OSGOOD secretary of the New-York State Tract ng man belonging to the army, by the name me, has been brought out of nature's ptroduction to Scott's Family Bible. I numbers of that work into the care of r the use of the soldiers, and he was inducpreface; and hough he had many they were all removed by the perusal of he now is a very pious and interesting Would it not be very profitable to select eresting arguments in that preface in faolume, and put them into the form For I find that many, and some intelligent

bouring under the same misfortune as this -Installed on the 1st ult. at Bradford rish, Rev. IRA INGRAHAM, as Colleague in the Rev. Jonathan Allen, over the Con-Church and Society in that place. Prayer, by the Rev. Isaac Braman, of Row. on by the Rev. Justin Edwards, of Andovering Prayer, the Rev. Dr. Eaton, of Boxford he venerable Senior Pastor; Right Handip, by the Rev. Aionzo Phillips, of Princeing Prayer, by the Rev. Joshua Dodge, of From the harmony of the church and con-and the known character of its Pastor, there to hope that the connexion will be eminently and happy .- [Com.

Extract of a Letter to the Editors.

lew individuals in this place have contrib on Recorder and Telegraph," and have re-to forward the sum. Would it not be well me to forward the sum. , in a similar manner, to aid their spiritual procuring for them some of the most inte-iodical publications, which their scanty pesources would not permit them otherwise to

Day of Judgment .- A pamphlet has just thed in this city entitled "The Last Trumpet; se, preached at Mendham, N. J. Oct. 17, he Rev. Amzi Armetrong, formerly pastor shipterian church in that place." We have d time to persue it attentively, but we perceive is the object of the author to show that the Day meat will precede the Millennium. This opinsays was entertained by pious and barned er ages, who had diligently searched the Scrip-N. Y. Obs.

POLITICAL & OCCASIONAL.

NEWS FROM GREECE. Nestor, lost last Saturday morning on d, London papers to the 4th, and Liverpool November were received, from which are the following paragraphs:

rais has defeated the Turks at Negropont. He nany prisoners, among whom are two Pachas. which has been half burnt, has fallen into the of the Greeks. In Epirus, the Greeks are entitled in the control of the Greeks are entitled in the control of the Greeks. ed at Bouila, half a league from Janina. The eers of Mount Pendus and the neighbor ins are in a state of insurrection. The Suliots

from Prince Mavrocordato, received in ed at his head quarters at Lidoritz, Sept. 5, the operations of the Greeks against Arta, a crowned with great success. Omer Pacha ut up at Carvansara. Mavrocordato enhopes of totally destroying him.

in an engagement with the Turkish fleet 3th October, destroyed a Tripolitan frigate 500 persons on board, and one brig with 300

old Varoaki, an Ipsariot 81 years of age, has Napoli de Romania, to request the Greek govand to permit him to build there new houses He has a large sum of mohim, subscribed in Russia.

produce of the British revenue for the year the 10th of October last, is 50,400,092l. while ar preceding, it amounted to only 49,216,ing a balance in favor of the latter year of

PORTO RICO AFFAIR.

The Gazette of the government of Porto Rico, 23rd Nov. contains a long account of the circumstances attending Capt. Porter's visit to that island, headed, Scandalous Attempt of the Commandant, N. D. Porter, of the U. S. Frigate John Adams, in violation of the law of nations." Whether Capt. Porter was right or wrong in what he did, we know not: yet, if the article of which we speak is a fair specimen of Spanish insolence, it must require the patience of Job

We are not of those who condemn the conduct of Capt. Porter, merely because he assumes, on an emergency, powers not specifically delegated to him by Congress. It is true, if he transcends these powers, he must answer it to the proper authorities; and they will decide whether, or not, his conduct is justified by the exigences of the case. The principle involved in the contrary opinion, would place a Commanding Officer on a distant station in the most awkward and vexatious circumstances imaginable. What if a whole ships crew, while on shore, should be surprized by the Spaniards, insulted and imprisoned as privateers! Shall the Commanding Officer of the fleet to which that ship belonged, suffer the poor fellows to languish in a dungeon, till he can apply to his government for redress, and his government remonstrate with the Spanish auporities in the West Indies, and they appeal to the king of Spain, and he to France, and so on ad infinifrom! In the mean time the unhappy sufferers will probably have perished, either by disease, or the hand of an assassin, and the only redress obtained at last, will be an acknowledgement of injustice committed, not by the Spanish government, but by the " miserable Alcaide of a defenceless town."

The case under consideration, we allow, is not trong. It appears, however, that an American officer, on applying for the delivery of property, which had been stolen from the island of St. Thomas, was imprisoned, and otherwise grossly insulted. True, the Spaniards now say, they suspected he was commander of an insurgent privateer. It is wonderful they had not thought him a pirate! And so they varnish over an act of injury and insult by a false pretence.

For our own part, we desire to condemn no man unheard, and least of all a man who has added so many laurels to our gallant Navy as has Capt. Porter.

INTERESTING NEWS.

Extract of a letter received this day from Bogota, dated 7th Oct. from a distinguished person in the public administration.

You will know that Canterac was defeated by the President Liberator in the Pampas de los Reyes. the later news we learn the capture of two vessels of war and a transport with a great quantity of warlike stores off Callao by our squadron;—the Capture of the ship Asia by the Chilian squadron; the abandonment of Callao and even of Lima, by the Spanish troops, in consequence of the affair of Reyes; the consternation of the enemy's infantry, dispersed through Araquipa, Jauja, and Cusco, and the almost total destruction Jauja, and Cusco, and the aimost total destruction of the rude army.—The Liberator President has proscrib-ed the officers of the refractory provinces—he appoint-ed General Salom, to the staff, and Castillo has remain-ed in his place.—Fed. Gaz.

NAVAL VICTORY IN PERU.

A letter dated on board the Frigate Protector, bay of Callao, July 17th, mentions a naval engagement not long previous, in which six Spanish vessels were burnt and stak by Patriot hoats Russels is still active to the cause of freedom is, that "on the night of 9th inst, the Admiral Guise despatched Captain Robertson, accompanied by Captain Fleiman and Lieutenant Sulmans, of his vessel, with one hundred and twenty-five men, in nine boats, to take or destroy as many of the enemy's vessels as were in Callao. At his entrance he was opposed by more than one sand soldiers and marines in the vessels, and fifteen hundred artillerists who manned the batteries of the Castles, and kept up a tremendous fire on our men. Notwithstanding this they effected the object of the enterprise by destroying and taking the following vessels: The President of 20 guns—burnt, Juanna Gordon, flag ship—taken. Perla, formerly of Chili—taken A brigantine, name unknown—taken. A large vessel, name unknown, burnt.—The Protector, the Congress, and the Macedonian, were employed in diverting the attention of the batteries, but almost all the fire of the latter was directed towards the brave men charged with

Suppression of the Slave Trade in the Province Rio de la Plata.-By the way of Philadelphia, we have been furnished with the Argos of Buenos Ayres of Oct. 9th, which contains the draught of a law proposed by the government to the House of Representatives, declaring the Slave Trade Piracy, in concur-rence with the voice of several of the principal nations

We understand that this measure has been recomprocure for their pastor the first volume of Mr. Forbes, our Charge d' Affairs at Buenos Ayres; we think it but justice to state a fact so honorable to him & at the same time to our government. - [N.Y. D.Adv.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE .- Monday, Dec. 20 .- The Senate was chiefly occupied this day in discussing the bill, making appropriations for the benefit of Lafavette. The report of the Committee on the subject, recommended that \$200,000 and a township of land be granted him, in compensation for his important services and expenditures during the American Revolution. The bill was read twice, and notice given that it would be read the third time on the following day .- Mr. Macon introduced a resolution, that the number of Caders at the West Point Military Academy should be limited to the number of Representatives to Congress; the number from each State equalling that of the Representa-

Tuesday, Dec. 21 .- The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Macon, in relation to the Military Academy, was taken up and adopted .- The Lafayette bill was, after considerable discussion, PASSED, (37 to 7) and sent to the House for concurrence. Those who objected to the bill, did it simply on the ground, that it was singling out one General Officer of the Revolution from the rest. To treat him as others were treated, was all, which in their view could be requir-

ed; and this had been already done. Wednesday, Dec. 22 .- Mr. Ruggles submitted a resolution, that the President be requested to communicate to the Senate the number of merchant vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, with their names, owners, &c. which have been plundered by the pirates since Dec. 1, 1823; also the number of piratical vessels taken by our cruisers. A petition was presented from the town of Providence, on the same

Thursday, Dec. 23 .- The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Ruggles, in relation to the pirates, was taken up and adopted .- A bill was read, authorizing the Territory of Florida to cut a canal through the public lands, so as to unite the river St. Johns with the bay of St. Augustine.

House of Representatives .- Monday Dec 20 .-- The resolution formerly offered by Mr. Cambres

leng, calling for the correspondence with the Spanis government relative to piragies about the island of Cuba, was so amended as to include the piracies of the other Spanish islands. The bill for the "occupation of the mouth of the Columbia, (or Oregon) river" was taken up and discussed.

Tuesday, Dec. 21-The same subject was further considered this day. That part of the bill proposing a Territorial government," was struck out; so that the question only remained, for the establishment of a Military post. The bill received from the Senate making appropriations for the benefit of Lafavette.

was discussed at length, and finally laid upon the table. Wednesday, Dec. 22 .- The same was again discussed, and finally PASSED-166 to 26. So it is agreed, in both Houses of Congress, to grant him an appropriation of \$200,000 and a township of land, in compensation for his services during the American war.

Thursday, Dec. 23 .- A letter was laid before the House from Mons. A. Scheffer, of Paris, presenting to the acceptance of Congress a full length portrait of Lafavette.-Mr. Archer, of Va. introduced a resoludon, calling for information relative to the visit of Capt. Porter to the town of Fajardo, in the island of Porto Rico .- The bill to provide for " occupying the Columbia or Oregon river," was read the third time as mended, and PASSED-113 to 57.

Speaking of the appropriation made by Congre Gen. Lafayette, the Editors of the N. Y. Daily Ad vertiser remark,---" Whilst we remember and record the services of a brave and generous foreigner, for his voluntary assistance in the great struggle which emancipated our country from colonial dependence, and elerated us to freedom, let us also recollect that we have had a Washington, a Hamilton, and a great number of others, who had also strong demands apon our gratitude and our justice, as well as the distinguished object of the nation's recent bounty. Washington has no Monument erected to his memory by the United States-Hamilton died poor, and the claim of his Widou for an allowance for his great services was rejected, almost with contempt !

Post Office Department .- By the annual report of the Post Master General, it appears, that the total a-mount of receipts for postage for the three quarters ending 30th June last was \$878,866 33; that the amount of expenditures during the same period was \$868,121 50; leaving the sum of \$10,744 83 more than the expenses of the Department. The increase of the receipts during the above period over those of the corresponding quarters of the year preceding is stated at \$42,767 14; the estimated increase in the 4th quarter is put at \$15,000; making an augmentation of receipts for the four quarters of nearly \$58,000.

MONIED INSTITUTIONS IN NEW YORK.

It appears, from notices in the Albany papers, that applications will be made, at the next session of the Legislature, for new Banks in the city of New York alone, or an increase of capital on those already established, to the amount of \$7,300,000. Insurance Companies, to the amount of \$4,750,000-other Companies in N. Y. to the amount of \$1,720,000. Total in the city, \$13,770,000. During the same session. applications will be made for Banks in the State of New York, to the amount of \$5,450,000. Insurance and other Companies, to the amount of \$1,900,000. Total in the State \$7,350,000. In the City and State mited, \$21,120,000.

This day and henceforth, sales at avew-1 was will at be made by the decimal hundred, or quintal of 100 pounds, instead of the avoirdupois 112 pounds. Pennsylvania has recently adopted the same mode, and for the sake of uniformity, as well as commen convenience, it were to be wished it might prevail throughout the union.

Landing of the Fathers .- The 204th anniversar of this memorable event was celebrated at Plymout on the 22d Dec. with the usual ceremonies, and at least the usual degree of interest. The concourse of visitors was very great, and all felt themselves greeted with a cordial welcome. The Oration by Professor Everett, is said to have been worthy of his high reputation, and will be published speedily.

Loss of the Packet Ship Nester .- On Saturday norning, at three o'clock, the packet ship Nestor, Pease, master, from Liverpool, bound to this port struck on the beach at Fire Island Inlet, south side of Long Island-her masts were cut away, but the water nade fast in her; all the goods between decks were pu on board a lighter in a wet state, and ordered round to this city. In the forenoon, the sea increased to such a degree, the crew were compelled to leave her; th weather, however, has continued mild, and it is hoped a part of the remaining cargo may be saved. Her car-go consists of dry goods, coals, hardware and crates.

N. Y. Dai. Adv. Charity Rewarded .- The sloop Sally, from Boston bound to Machias, with several female passengers, was blown off the coast, and after being out 47 days from port, having lost rudder and mast, and out of provision, was picked up by a British vessel and carried into St. Johns. The inhabitants of the town immediately raised a subscription, to assist the sufferers, and in the course of half an hour, a passage home to their friends by the way of St. Andrews, was secured and paid for by the magistrate, on the part of government,

and £64 given to the passengers and crew.

Thus early was the charitable donation of our citins, to these inhabitants, when their Town was laid waste by fire, returned to us. "Cast thy bread the waters and after many days thou shalt find it."

Albany, Dec. 25.—Navigation Closed.—The frost of winter has at length closed all navigation on the Hudson to this city, and laid an embargo on Canal transportation. We understand the Canal Commissioners have determined to the control of the contr mined on keeping the Canals filled with water during the winter, to prevent injury to the embankments by

The season .- The Savannah papers state the thermeters to be more than 30 degrees above the freezing point of the season. The grass had begun to dress itself in green; the jessamine and woodbine have expanded their leaves, and present full blown Ripe Mulberries have been brought to market, and the Editor of the Republican had been presented with a peach of the size of a nutmey of the second op this year. -N. Y. D. Adv.

Hail Storm-On the 16th of October, a severe hail storm was experienced at Montevideo, which did con-siderable damage to the houses in the town-20,000 lights are said to have been broken. Some of the hail ones measured 5 3-4 inches in circumference. The shipping in port received some damage.

Desertion .- Maj. Gen. Brown, in a letter to the Secretary of War, proposes to prevent desertion from the Army, by retaining a part of the soldier's pay in the hands of the Government until the expiration of his term of service, to be forfeited in case of desertion has term or service, to a target an in case of usertion. He recommends \$1.50 cts. per month to be thus reserved, so that at the end of the first year the soldier will have \$18 in the hands of the government, at the end of the second year \$36, the third year \$54, the fourth year \$72, and at the close of the term \$90. This measure would doubiless opera e powerfully to prevent desertions; and the sums forfeited by those who desert would, as Ges. Brown observes, go far towards procuring new receits to supply their places; and the money thus accumulated and to be received by the soldier on leaving the army, would assist to establish him in business. - [Dem. Press.

TRIAL OF MR. FAUNTLUROY.

This trial took place Oct. 30th, before Judges Parker and Garrow. After the trial was ended, the Ju-ry retired, and returned with a verdict of guilty death! No hope of pardon was set forth by Judge, and he will probably be executed.

A DREADFUL SITUATION. Much sensibility is expressed as to the distressing and miserable situation in which the Governor of Kentucky is placed by the conduct of his son. He is committed to prison, and, under violent presumptions, accused of MURDER in the first degree. On looking at the Constitution of Kennikution of Kennikutio at the Constitution of Kentucky, we find that the governor of that State is entrusted with the sole power, "to grant reprieves and pardons except in cases of Impeachment."—How deplorable will be the situation of the Father, if the Governor shall be called upon to sign the death warrant of his son. Without the lic, powerful and pressing considerations which mov atus, Governor Desha is likely to be placed in nearly the same trying and heart rending situ He cannot now resign, because to resign would be to prejudge his son's guilt, by presuming his conviction, which is the only thing which can compel him to act upon the case. His situation is indeed heart-rending and most pitiable

Accidents .-- On the 8th inst. the house of Mrs. Hor ton, of Marion district, S. C. with all her furniture was destroyed by fire; two of her children perished in the flames.—At Georgetown, on the 9th inst. the negro house of Mr. Wm. C. Davis, was burnt down; out of 5 slaves who slept in the building, only one escaped from the flames!

MONTROSE, (Penn) Dec. 17. Caution to Hunters and Sabbath Breakers .-'wo small parties were hunting, on the Sunday be ore last, in the neighbourhood of Bainbridge, (N. Y.) Hiram Cornwall, a young man, aged eighteen, in com-pany with his brother, and a Mr. Beardsley, having sed a deer, spread the skin on his shoulders, with he hair outwards-on his way home while his comades were cautioning him of his danger, a gun was staggered, exclaiming, His comrades supported him in their arms, and he died instantly. Philly and Corban, of the other party, glancing at him while passing through the underbrush ook him for a deer, and Philly discharged his rifle, he ball passing through the heart of Cornwall.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 30 .- Doctor Charles Provost, who murdered last summer at Natchitoches, Mr. Mills, a representative of that county in the Legisla-Mills, a representative of that county in the Legisla-ture, was lately found guilty by a jury, and sentenced to death. He heard his condemnation without emo-tion and without remore. He confessed that he was the murderer of Mr. Mills, and made several other hor-rid revelations. He stated it to have been his intention to kill two other persons, had he not been arrested.

NEW ERA IN SAW-MILLS.

Capt. William Kendall, of Waterville, Me. has re-cently put into successful operation, an improved Circular Saw, adapted to mill logs of the largest size. is capable of making boards at the astonishing rate of forty to sixty superficial feet in a planing them at the same time. Those who have witnessed the effects, are fully apprised of its utility, in a country abounding in pine timber, particularly as it is admirably adapted to tide waters and streams of low heads, or may be conveniently propelled by steam; three fourths, at least, of the power required in the usual way of sawing, is saved by Mr. Kendall's machine, which at the same time makes much smoother and better boards. About 100,000 ft. have already been made, though Capt. Kendall is not prepared to make a business of sawing, till several important appendages are annexed to the machine. Circular saws this saw and other parts of the machine, and its application to heavy timber, are well worthy of a patent. genuity with which he has persevered in this new and useful invention, are worthy of commendation, and his complete success will perpetuate his fame and augnent his usefulness. [Hallowell Adv

Ancient Mounds .- Major Long's exploring party in the Expedition to the source of St. Peter's river traced ancient Indian works, tumuli, from Irville in Ohio to the head of Red river, upon a distance of eight hundred miles in a direct line and nearly double he amount by the devious route of the party

Upon digging a well recently in the isle of Lwen several works in masonry were discovered, which are supposed to be the remains of the ancient Observatory of the celebrated Tycho Brahe.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. John I. Spear to Miss Mary Dwight Richardson; Mr. Augustus Pierce to Miss Mary Meser Clark, daughter of the late John P. C. Esq.; by Rev. Mr. Green, Mr. William Nottage to Miss Maria Hager, of Weston; by Rev. Mr. Wisner, Capt. Porter Leavitt, of Portland, to Miss Mary Stevenson, of Saco; by Rev. Dr. Baldwin, Mr. Hugh Neilson to Miss Fanny Cole; John Allen, Esq. of East Sudbury, to Mrs. Mary B. Roby, of this city; by Rev. Mr. Wis-ner, Mr. Thomas Knights to Miss Maria B. Sargent; Mr. Stephen Lynch to Miss Rebecca Thayer.

In Marblehead, Mr. Edmund F. Dixy, of M. to Miss Eliza Wilson, of Boston.—In Salem, Mr. Daniel Foye to Miss Eliza McComick; Mr. Edwin Grimson

to Miss Eliza Howe.
In Newport, R. I., by Rev. Mr. Mann, of Bristol. Mr. Swan Lyman Pomroy to Miss Frances Maria Fales, daughter of the late Hon. Samuel Fales, of Taunton, Mass.

Taunton, Mass.

In Amherst, N. H. Mr. Thomas Moses, jun. of Boston, to Miss Elizabeth Convers.—In Newbury, Mr. Enoch Knight, of Newbury, to Miss May Tenny Kimball, daughter of Capt. Jeremiah K., of Ipswich.—In New-York, 21st inst. Mr. John Clap, merchant of Boston, to Miss Abigail Orton, niece of Nathan Jackson, Esq. of that city.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Louisa M. Hills, aged 3 y., daughter o Mr. Benjamin H., of Cambridgeport; Mr. Joseph Kingraley, 56; Miss Mary Powell, 37; Alvin Monger, child of Mr. Juniah M. 7; Mrs. Phebe S. Pettingale, wife of Mr. Juniah M. 7; Mrs. Phebe S. Pettingale, wife of Mr. Joseph P. 21; Mrs. Charlotte, consort of Mr. Daniel Prowse, 22; Betsey Bean, child of Mr. John B. 5; widow Abigail Capen, 45; Mrs. Mary Gibbs, 77, relict of George G. Esq. of Newport, R. I.; Arthur Hall, 7; Mrs. Hannah Chase; Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Gideon Eldridge, and daugh er of Mr. Ebenezer Parker, 22; Mr. Abaer Lacas, formerly of Plymouth, 24; Mrs. Jane Robinson, wife of Mr. James R. 58; Mrs. Dorcas Norsworthy; Margaret Kennedy, 13 mo.; on the 16th inst. Franklin, 3 mo. and on the 16th, John Munroe, 5 y. only sons of Allen Whitman.

John Munroe, 5 y. only sons of Allen Whitman. In Newton, Miss Betsey Harbach, daughter of Mr. Thomas H. 23 .- In Billerica, Capt. Josiah Bo 76.—In Salem, Mrs. Lucy Andrews, widow of Capt. Ephraim A., late of Hingham; Miss Hannah Richard-son, 17.—In North Salem, Mr. Nathaniel Lang, 67.— In Concord, Miss Abigail Hinkley Church, daughter o Mrs. Mary Church, of this city, 20.—In Chilmark Mrs. Rebecca Mayhew, wife of Hon. Matthew M. 68 Mr. Jonathan Bassett, 82.—In Dracu, Parker Varnum, Esq. 78.—In East-Bridgewater, Mr. Turner Philips, 61.—In South Bridgewater, Mr. Thomas Washburn, 86.—In North Brookheld, Dec. 25, Mrs. Betsey Howe, relict of Mr. Eli Howe, 73 .- In Holliston, on the 261 Dec. Miss Alice Beale, formerly of Quincy, 88.—In Framingham, in October last, Mr. Josiah Temple, 82. In Lunenburg, the 13th inst. Capt John Little, 87. Few men have passed through life, with a better character, or more beloved; his whole life has been that of charitable, devout, and exemplary Christian

In Portland, Mr. John Evans, formerly of Boston, 68.—At Mount Pleasant, West Chester, the wife of Mr. John Davids, was burnt to death by falling into the fire while she was in a state of intoxication.—In Charleston, S. C. Capt. Zimra Toby, late of Falmouth, Mass.—On cost of Africa, on board sch. Hayti, John

Schmid, a native of Holland.-Drowned, in harbor of St. Mary's Western Island, Benjamin Gammons,

Portland, seaman of the late brig Maine. In Dresden, Me. Dec. 2d. Deacon Samuel Woodward, formerly of Newton, Mass. 83. It was told him ward, formerly of Newton, Mass. So. It was too him that it was though he was dying, he said "Jesus, my Lord, I know his name, his name is all my trust," &c. In Richmond, Vir. on the 18th ult., Elder Join COUTNEY, 83. For nearly sixty years he had been a professing disciple of Jesus Christ, and during fifty-five

years a preacher of the Gospel.

In Christian County, Ky. on the evening of the 23d Nov. Gen. WILLIAM HENRY, in the 64th year of his age. Gen. Henry was a cative of Charlotte County, Virginia. When very young, he volunteered in the war of the Revolution and was in many engagements; among the rest, in the battle of Guilford, & at the Cowpens, and for a shor, time at the seige of Cornwal-lis. About which period he first adventured to Kentucky. He was engaged in much of the Indian war-fare, which harrassed the early settlers of this country. Besides being concerned in occasional rencontres with the Indians, he was in Scott's and Wilkinson's Cam-

Paigns.
On the 31st Oct. last, (under the care of the Louisville Benevolent Society,) Mr. Nathan Jacobs, a rev-olutionary veteran, aged XCVII. It has been found

that some papers of value are among his effects. In Franklin, Dr. Benjamin Ellis, aged 73. ed as a surgeon in the army and navy of the U.S. with redit to himself, during the whole of the Revolution. In North Haven, Mrs. Lydia, relict of Mr. Dennis Bradley, aged 91. In Ashford, the Rev. Wm. Storre, for many years an acceptable Pastor of the Presbyte-rian Church in that town.

At the State Prison, Thomastown, Mo. Since Re-

cord, who was convicted at the late Supreme Court, for adultery with his daughter---he hung himself on the night of the 7th inst. with the lashings which he took from his hammock.

To Correspondents.

We thank a "Friend of Truth" for his attention;yet, for reasons which will probably occur to him, we think it best to defer any remarks on the subject for the present. Other communications will receive due

FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY.

The Members of the Foreign Mission Society of Boston and vicinity, Auxiliary to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, are notified that their annual meeting will be holden at the Old South Vestry, on Monday, Jan. 3d ensuing, at 4 o'clock, P.M. The anniversary sermon will be preached at the Old South Church, by Rev, Mr. Fay, of charlestown. Service begins at 6 o'clock—after which will be a collection in aid of the funds. WM. JENKS, Sec.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Meeting of the American Tract Society will be held in the Vestry of Park Stree. Church on Tuesday, January 11th, at half past six o'clock, P. M. to Society's operations to the city of New-York, and to attend to any other business which may come before the Society. As the object of the meeting is imporant, a full attendance of the members is requested.

J. Edwards. Clerk of Ex. Com.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. An adjourned meeting of the American Education Society will be holden at the Vestry Room of the Old South, Spring Lane, on Wednesday the 12th of January next, at 3 o' clock P. M. A. EATON Clerk. A quarterly meeting of the Directors will be holden t the above mentioned place at 10 o'clock A. M. on

On the day previous the Examining Committee will neet at the same place at 3 o'clock P. M. A. EATON, Clerk

NEW-ENGLAND TYPE-FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned informs Frinters that he is ready
to execute orders for Throne that he is ready to execute orders for Types of all descriptions from Fourteen Lines Pica to Nonpariel, plain, flowered and ornamented. He has also on hand,— Flowers, Borders, Brass Rule, Leads, Leaders, Quotations, Stereotype Cuts, Composing Sticks, Cases and Printers materials generally.

The Letter is of the newest cut, and the first rate

The Letter is of the newest cut, are employ-rtists from Philadelphia and New-York are employ-d. Terms liberal. JOHN BAKER, ed. Terms liberal. No. 24, Congress-St. near the Post-Office.

N. B. The new type on which the Recorder & Telegraph is printed, is from the above Foundry. 6t A NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

JUST Published, and for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 2, Cornhill, price 50 cents, with a frontis-piece—Rainsford Villa, or the Language of the Heart. Tale. By a Lady. A Tale. By a Lady. Parents, who, whilst they principally regard the morals of their children, are also deirous of touching the finest feelings of the heart, may afely place this little tale in the hands of their affectionate charge.

N. B Several new publications for youth may be

ad as above.

SONGS OF THE TEMPLE. INCOLN & EDMANDS, 59, Washington-St Offer to Singing Schools a supply of the Songs sonable tern LEE'S REVIVAL SERMONS, Price \$1, 50

WOODBRIDGE'S GEOGRAPHY, with Atlas, for Schools, just received. Jan. 1. OLD SOUTH.

POUR or five seats in a well situated Pew in the Old South, to Let, inquire at this office. Jan. 1.

FAMILY BIBLES-at \$2, 50 each. UTTER, GAYLORD & CO. No. 73, Ann Street, Boston, grateful for the liberal share

of patrocage they have received, inform their friends and the public that they are now publish-ing Quarto Bibles, of different qualities, which will be sold at lower prices than any ever have been offered of equal goodness. Have just pub-lished an edition on fair paper and well bound, containing the Apocrypha, Index. &c. which will be sold, it called for soon, at the low price of \$24, 50t single copy; and have all prices from that to \$10. All orders from the country will need with attention. Likewise Plank Books, school and miscellaneous Books and Stationary. Book bind-ing and machine ruling done in the best manner, on reasonable terms. eptf

WARUA WILD & Co. have received their Stock of English, French and American Goods, among which are the following: Breadcloths, various colours and qualities-Kersemeres, do. do.-Stout Kerseys and Sattinets neres, do. do. meres, do. do.—Stout Kerseys and Sattinets—Flannels and Baizes, various colors—Scarlet printed Flaunels—Scatch Flaids, high colours, suitable for Ladies dresses—Caroline Flaids, new and elegant patterns—Plain and figured Bombazets—Black Bombazines, extra fine—do. do. for mantles—Sarsnets, Sinshaws, Florence and Plaid Silks, various paterns and qualifies—Double. Silks, various ps terns and qualities -- Double Chain Levantines - Elegant wrought lace Veils -- Ladies French Kin Gloves - Muslius - White and coloured Cambrics-Pressed Crapes, assorted colours-Black Italian Crapes-Calicoes-American Shirtings and Sheetings-Brown and Bleachad Tickings-Stripes, Checks and Plaids-Sewing Silk-Sowing Cotton-Ribbons-Pins-Needles-Tape-Combs, &c. &c. &c. & which, added to their former stock of Crockery, Glass, Hard-Ware and West India Goods, comprises a complete assortment; which are offered at prices as low as can be obtained in Rotton. low as can be obtained in Boston.

W. W. & Co. assure their friends and those disposed to favor them with their patronage, that every exertion will be made on their pe They are daily making additions to their present stock, of the newest and most fashions ble Goods which are to be found in the

POETRY.

For the Recorder and Telegraph LINES

Occasioned by observing a Ringlet preserved from the hair of a Deceased Wife, several years after

Ah silent relick! Yet it has a tongue To speak to my sad heart. It tells a tale Of sorrow so endear'd, so cherish'd too, That I must love e'en its memorial, Which deigns to come at this still evening hour, Not to disturb, but sooth my loneliness. When now, that youthful form so dear, o'er which These ringlets oft-times flow'd? the hand Employ'd to range them into tresses fit ? The cheek that glow'd beneath? the heaving breas The deep carnation of the speaking lips? The eyes whence living mildness ever beam'd? Long pining-fading long, together all Have sunk. And now far off beyond my walk, Beneath a grassy mound by strangers trod, That form is cold. The hand and throbbing breast Are still. Paleness has settled on her cheeks. Those lips of rosy tinge, are mute; and quench'd Is all the beaming sweetness of her eyes. Yet unextinguish'd still a spark remains-A better part than the cold, sullen grave Has taken to its rest. True loveliness, Corruption cannot reach. The darkling worm Winds not its way where moral beauty dwells. The pure in heart but triumph, when they die ;---Leave the grim monarch of the grave subdu'd .---The King of terrors vanquished on his throne. Thus Mary died-and thus she lives. No more Along the shadowy vale of death to walk ;---To feel no more her carthly frame give way; Or that last pang, which language never told. And while her frame, slow mould'ring into dust, In rural solitude unbroken sleeps, The spirit-all that lov'd, or seem'd most lovely-All that did kindle in her smiling features, Look'd from her eyes, brought to her snow white cheek The unwonted rose, or else the deep drawn sigh From her calm breast, --- lives in a higher sphere, Cloth'd with unearthly beauty, lov'd of God, And from the river of his pleasures, drinks Immortal joys. Redeemed myriads, All who have reach'd the shining courts of Heaven, And join'd its everlasting melody,

Are her companions in this high sojourn While I. Lone wand'rer here below, and weeping oft O'er blasted hopes, scarce venture once Within the veil; but soothe my grief, as new: With some mute relick of the loss I mourn.

The following beautiful effusion of pious feeling, from the pen of an eminent scholar and Christian, is offered for our insertion by a mutual friend.

A HYMN .- Tune " Hotham." Jesus, Saviour of my soul, Trembling, to thy cross I flee; Make my wounded spirit whole; Rescue, succour, strengthen me. Wandering far from thee and Heaven. Through the world's deceiful maze : To its sintul tollies given All my earliest, brightest days ; 1 can offer to thy love Only this poor, bleeding heart, Which of sin begins to prove All the anguish, all the smart. Ah! this heart if thou disdain, To what refuge shall I flee ? To the world and sin again ;--Hopeless child of misery ! No; the world and sin I leave; Suppliant at thy cross I lie, Till thou peace and pardon give ;---Friend of sinners, hear my cry.---Friend of sinners, hear my cry; I can go to none but thee; Thou that did'st for sinners die, Rescue, -- succour, -- strengthen me.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. CHRISTMAS.

LUKE II: 8-14. Saw ye the glory-beaming flame, Spread like the morn o'er midnight's tears ! Heard ve the Angel's glad acclaim, Sweet as the musick from the spheres? Night-watching Shepherds on the plain, Where the towers of David rise, Amaz'd behold the Herald train, Dart wide its brightness through the skies. The scene terrifick awes their mind, Till heavenly tones are heard to say-"I bring glad tidings to mankind

"Fis Immanuel's natal day." . Beneath you spires that drink the morn, "In lowest poverty, ador'd, "To you this day a Child is born-"A Prince, a Saviour, Christ the Lord." Intenser flashes from above,

Pour down the dazzling splendour nigh ;---Louder strains of peace and love, Swell the Heavenly minstrelsy! Sudden as lightning wings its fire,-

And countless as the starry train-Gather now th' Angelick choir, Over Bethlehem's hallow'd plain Hear the rapt'rous notes they raise; Lo! Grace they sing-Redemption's plan-"To God Most High be highest praise-

"On earth be peace-good will to man." Shall men Redeem'd forget the strain, First sung to hail his Saviour's birth, Nor echo back to Heaven again, Hallelujahs loud from earth?

No! be this day the anthem sung, As ransom'd millions bow the knee-Hosannas break from every tongue-IT IS REDEMPTION'S JUBILEE!

TIME.

Unfathomable Sea! whose waves are years, Ocean of Time, whose waters of deep wo Are brackish with the salt of human tears! Thou shoreless flood, which in thy ebb and flow Claspest the limits of mortality! And sick of prey, yet howling on for more, omit'st thy wrecks on its inhospitable shore; Treacherous in calm and terrible in storm, Who shall put forth on thee,

Unfathomable Sea? " He was finally a victim to that Ocean from which

MISCELLANY.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. LAFAYETTE'S TOUR.

MESSRS. EDITORS, -- As the paper which I sent you on the tour of President Monroe, has appeared in the Telegraph, I submit to your isposal some remarks on the violations of the Christian Sabbath, as connected with the tour of Gen. LA FAYETTE. On this subject I am especially anxious not to be misunderstood, nor to seem for a moment to have forgotten what is due to those delicate sensibilities, that are associated with this honored name, in every bosom not a stranger to generous emotions. In the history of this age, it will be an instructive and splendid chapter that shall record the visit of this illustrious benefactor to our country, after an absence of almost half a century the echo of spontaneous joy from every cor ner of the land, on his reaching our shores and the gladness with which grateful thou sands pressed upon his steps wherever he went, to greet him with their welcome. Any man ambitious of fame, might well be satisfied with the honors paid to La Fayette. The thing speaks for itself. It is not the homage of constraint; not the momentary acclamation that prosperous guilt and worthlessness may sometimes extort from the multitude. It is a burst of public sentiment; a sober, manly joy, flowing from the hearts of freemen; an example, in all the circumstances of the case, without a parallel in the annals of time. It speaks a language which will not fail to be understood in Europe, and to be remembered by the coming generations of the world. But there are not a few that have felt in its

full measure this rapture of national feeling, who nevertheless regret, most deeply regret, that these deserved honors to La Favette. should have been made the occasion of violating one of the most sacred institutions of religion.

The New England Palladium of August 31 contains an account, taken from the newspa pers of New London and Norwich, of the General's hasty passage through that part of Con-necticut, on his way to Boston. The details of this account I pass over, extracting only a

"On Sunday morning the General left Saybrook and having taken breakfast under the hospitable roo of Richard M'Curdy, Esq. in Lyme, he proceeded or his way to New London; and being met by the Committee and a few citizens in Waterford, he was escorted to the mansion of Judge Perkins, where, with the spontaneous acclamations of a great body of citizens nd with heartfelt gratulations, he was received unde a national salute of 24 guns, from fort Trumbull.

Then follows an account of invitations to the General, from Norwich and Stonington, to visit those towns; introduction to citizens attendance on public worship, at the church of Mr. McEwen and of Mr. Judd, both, it would seem from the statement, during the morning service; calls on several families; salutations of ladies and gentlemen received at his quarters; and, after dinner, a public escort attended him to Norwich. His arrival at the latter place in the afternoon, was announced, as at New London, by a salue of cannon, and so was his departure in the evening, and also by ringing of bells. The intermediate time was filled up with the same demonstrations of eager curiosity, which have been manifested by the immense crowds assembled in other places, wherever the General was expected to pass.

On reading the foregoing statement, my heart sunk within me, and I exclaimed, Is it possible that this is Connecticut, where for two centuries the Sabbath has been regarded as a sacred day! I read the statement again, and in spite of my incredulity, it was so ;these things did really occur on the Sabbath But this is not all. The same number of the Palladium mentioned above, contains the following statement respecting the Sabbath spent by the General in Boston. It is thought unnecessary to refer to more recent occurrences of the same sort.

"On Sunday he attended divine worship at the neeting-house in Brattle-street, in the forenoon; and in the afternoon visited President ADAMS, at Quin accompanied by his Excellency, and the Mayor. were greeted by the citizens of Dorchester, Quincy Milton, &c. on going and returning.

The splendid military review, it will also be remembered, which was holden on Monday, was appointed at so early an hour, by order of his Excellency, that not a few who were summoned for the occasion, were absolutely compelled either to disobey the order, or to consume the Sabbath in preparatory arrangements ;-a fact, I suspect, which, in time of peace, is without a parallel in this Christian Commonwealth.

I am aware of all that can be said as to these transactions, respecting the urgency of circumstances, amounting to necessity; and I would reply to it all, in the single remark, that the authority of the Supreme Lawgiver cannot be superseded by a necessity of our own creating-a necessity so voluntary, and so unnecessary, that to admit the principle in morals, on which its claims must be predicated in the present case, would sweep away not the Sabbath only, but the whole deca-

Is no apology then to be admitted, in regard to transactions in which many respectable individuals have been concerned? As to the beloved and venerated La Fayette, several things certainly should be considered. First, his habits have been formed in a Catholic country, where no sanctity is attached to the Sabbath, except during the time of public worship. Secondly, that his former acquaintance with our religious institutions was short, and that, only as a military officer, in a time of war, and when the ordinary restraints of the Sabbath were often set aside by a real necessity. Thirdly, that, on his present visit to the United States, it was almost a matter of course, that he should give himself up by courtesy to the direction of friends, who tendered him every office of respect; and who, he had every reason to believe, were well acquainted with the institutions and usages of their own country.

As to the gentlemen who are in this sense accountable for the General's arrangements, some apology too is to be admitted, as well as for the crowds of people who forgot the Sabbath, amid the enthusiasm of affection and

was certainly desirable that his eastern tour should be finished with so much despatch as not to frustrate other engagements which he wished to fulfil. But when the excitement of the moment shall have passed away, who, that reflects at all, will say that such a consideration is important enough to be placed in competition with the moral and religious habits of a country? To repel an invasion, or to raise a siege, may require a military chief to travel night and day, to weather the storm, and to forego regular sleep and food. In the present case, however, there really seems to have been no adequate reason for such extremities. Indeed, from the effect which a few weeks have had in cooling my own ardor, I suspect that hereafter I may come to question even the sobriety and dignity of these transactions, aside from higher considerations.

But to satisfy you, Messrs. Editors, that my disquietude on this subject arises not from a querulous temper, but from what I deem important public principles, indulge me in some additional remarks.

In our republic, with advantages which are mexampled in the history of nations, a great experiment is to be tried, in the face of the world, whether it is practicable or not, to maintain free institutions over a vast continent, by the force of public opinion. The possibility of success to this experiment, depends absolutely on the extent of intelligence, and the elevation of moral principle among the people. We congratulate ourselves on our emancipation from that alliance between the throne and hierarchy, which for ages held the noblest faculties of man in chains, and shrouded the world in night. But in the paroxysm of our exultation we are falling into another extreme; and both good men and bad seem to be uniting in the opinion, that religion and politics should have no connexion. The religious man, doubtless, should stand aloof from the spirit of fac tion, and from the rancorous passions engendered by party politics. But he is a man, a moral agent, a citizen. Can he withdraw all the powers of his understanding, and the sensibilities of his heart, from the best interests of his country? With these interests, his own, and those of his family are identified. When it shall be shown that it is no concern of his, whether the rights of property, of personal safety, of conscience, shall be protected or sacrificed; then will it be a point of indifference to him, under what sort of government he shall live, and by what sort of men it shall be administered. Christianity can exist without protection, nay, in spite of opposition from any human government. The proof is seen in her triumphant march, amid the ruins of mighty empires that leagued to oppose her It is seen in the charter of the church, that places her safety under the guarantee of Omnipotence. But can government exist and prosper without religion? Look on the page of history and see. Communities that have tried the experiment, have perished in their folly, or been chastised into wiedow, its wrath, leave our own country to try the same experiment, we shall indeed travel the broad highway of nations, but shall find its every footstep marked with calamity and blood. It is the fashion of New-England to glory in her profusion of blessings; but the source of all this prosperity, (forgotten as it often is in our halls of legislation, and on our political anniversaries,) lies in one fact-Our ANCESTORS WERE CHRISTIANS. Wo to that generation, in which their institutions and principles shall become the scorn of their degenerate sons. NEW-ENGLANDER.

(To be continued.)

ANECDOTE OF AN AMERICAN SAILOR. At the recent anniversary of a Tract Society in England, the Rev. Samuel Kilpin, of Exeter, related the following anecdote of an American sailor. We copy it from a letter addressed by a gentleman in Bristol, Eng. to his friend in this city.

At the close of the war, a poor ragged half-famished sailor applied to me for charity—I took him into my study—said to him—Where are you from? America. Your countenance shows you have seen better days. A sigh escaped him, while he answered. Yes Y known something about religion, if I am right in conjecture. Oh yes, sir, that is my crime; my father was a Methodist minister, and I, leader of a class-bu I became vain, conceited, proud, neglected prayer, mixed with the world, I became a backslider, ran away. went to sea---was taken prisoner to France, detained there a long time in extreme distress-got to England, and am now almost famished .-- You broke your m er's heart I suppose! I fear I have. And buried your father of a broken spirit! I am afraid it is too true. Weil, what money have you got in your pocket—a penny! No—A half-penny! No. Well here is two penny worth of Tracts at the reduced price, go sell them, they will bring you four pence-a man who cannot get his living in this country with two pence, good for nothing;—go, if you will work, I will pu you in a way to get home; it may be, "God has been better to you then your lears." Your father may ye live to embrace his producal son, your mother may yet be spared to clasp to he bosom, a long lost child: don't spend a penny, bring all the money to me and invest it again in Tracts. Go into the kitchen and refresh yourself, and then show me what you are capable of. went, and in the course of the day returned with the pence-had eight penny worth of Tracts, went off into the country, sold them for sixteen pence-spent fourpence, and invested one shilling in Tracts. Made another excursion, brought back one shilling and sixpence, had three shillings worth of Tracts-off again, and in a few days brought back 5 shillings, bought more -then took another direction, sold them, came backthen off again, and so on, till be had accumulated a few pounds—invested them in Tracts—went away, and I thought I had lost him; at length he made his appearance better clad, new shoes—a decent hat, and finally so improved in his appearance, that on saying he invested them in Tracts-went away had heard of a ship at Plymouth going to America--came to lay out all his savings in Tracts, which produced a large bundle, which he was about to sling at his back and walk off for Plymouth; before you go, said I, step up and thank Mrs. Kilpin, and Betty, who ha been so kind to you. He went, and then set off for Plymouth, with a light heart, in hopes of enlivening by his presence his dear parents, if God should spare them to behold a returning and penitent prodigal. I saw him no more, and trust that the prayers of his parents were answered in the preservation and return On my return into the family, I askof their lost son. On my return into the mannly, a same of my wife and Betty, if a person had called on them to return thanks. Yes, said they, but we wondered who he was. What, said I, did you not know John? No, said they, we thought he was at least a gentle-man's butler, so metamorphosed was he in his appearance—thus you see that scripture fulfilled—'The hand of the diligent maketh rich.' Go thou and do likewise.' Is not this encouraging to all Tract distribu-tors! And who can tell the blessed effects of the Tracts

curiosity to see this distinguished man. It he diffused through villages, where the sound of the glorious Gospel has not yet penetrated? To all such, I say, 'Go forward; in the morning sow your seed, and in the evening, withhold not thy hand, for thou knowest not which shall prosper, this or that.'

> ANECDOTE OF A NURSE MAID. At the same meeting, Mr. Kilpin told the following story of a Nurse Maid.

A fine young woman, Nurse Maid in a gentleman's family, was sent on a message to me; Perhaps said I, you would like to read a few Tracts, presenting her with a bundle. She courteseyed, took them and promised to return them next week. She brought them, asked her how she liked them. Very well, sir. asked her how she liked them. Very well, sir. A blush tinged her cheek, which told me she had not read them. Here is another parcel, take them home and read them, but, be sure you pray over them, or they will do you no good. They are but bits of paper, but God can make even bits of paper a blessing to you; be sure you pray over them. She returned them some time after, and told me, Sir, I deceived you when I brought back the former parcel; I never read them. I threw these in a corner in the Nursery, where they lay till yesterday. Every time they met my eye, they seemed to say, Pray over us; indeed I won't, was my reply, I never prayed yet, and I am not going to pray over bits of paper; yesterday I took them up to return them; the thought crossed my mind, suppose return them; the thought crossed my mind, suppose Mr. Kilpin should examine me as to their contents; I will even read the titles, but pray over them, that I won't, I am determined. The first I looked at was 'The importance of Prayer.' What importance can there be in Prayer? I read on, and found I had hitherto lived in the omission of a great duty and glorious privilege; this brought me to my knees, and I am now come to ask 'what I must do to be sayed.' I am such a great, such a miserable sinner. He told her, Jesus by importunte fervent prayer for parde eace, and reconciliation through his blood and rightss; attend the means of Grace. Be instant in and out of season, praying for the influences of the Holy Spirit to guide you into all truth, read your Bible, mix faith with prayer, God will never reject the prayer of faith. She did so, and soon became a disciple of the humble and lowly Jesus, joined his Church, and now walks consistently and adorns the doctrine of God her Saviour in all things. Her Mistress was taken ill, and previous to her death was so won by her pious conversation, that she bequeathed all her children to her care for life, to bring them up ' in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.' Thus God blesses bits of Paper when prayed over. Oh that all who distribute all who receive Tracts would pray over them, then our hearts would be gladdened by ous similar details of blessedness.

THE BEREAVED MOTHER.

From the Emporium.

A mother's sorrow cannot be conceiv'd. But by

mother.' HANNAH MOORE I marked a mother at the tomb of her son. Her sa e garment coincided with the deep gloom that hung heavily around her heart. Her declining head, her clo clasped hands, her fixed position, her tear bedewed cheek, bespoke the intensity of her thoughts and the sorrow of her soul. The scene struck the strings of sympathy, and a correspondent tear flowing from the ilse of a similar feeling, trickled down my cheek .lent her creative power to my mind, and methought I heard and felt the grief inspired soliloquy of the heart-broken mother, as she revolved in her depressed mind the following thoughts. " Ah yes my child thou art numbered with the dead!-The curtain of my hopes has suddenly dropped, and the thick cloud of oul-rending despondency shuts the light of joy and anquility from my mind. When feeble infancy was thine, with what rapture I watched the pleasurable smile playing on thy health flushed cheek; it was hen my heart bounded with ecstacy, and antedated the ou wouldst have been the pillar of my old age, I hought thou wouldst have supported my tottering, de-lining life, when the extinguishing hand of time had enched the fervor of vitality. But ah! these love ilt hopes are gone forever; they are buried in the No more I hear thy voice, no ore I mark thy sprightly eye; thy voice is silent as he grave, and thine eye fixed by the rigid power of eath. Scarce more than eighteen years had rolled round thy head before the "grim monster" came and Thou wert stricken as the tender sapling scathed by the lightning's fiery bolt. O Death! thou art the destroyer of a mother's bliss! But still amid all my sorrow I will say

"Worms may banquet on that frame, And ruin feed on what was fair: Back to the skies from whence it came, The soul recalled, shall flourish there."

With these words she ended, and taking her little aughter by the hand she slowly retired.

POWER OF MUSIC.

A few days since, I heard the venerable Judge elate the following Revolutionary Anecdote. I shuold hink the story incredible, if my informant was not

man of unquestionable veracity.

"The morning following the battle at York-town, I had the curiosity to attend the dressing of the wounds-and among others, whose limbs were so much injured, as to require amputation, was a musician, who had re-ceived a musket ball in his knee. As was usual in such cases, preparations were made to lash him down to the table, to prevent the possibility of his moving. Say the sufferer, "Now, Doctor, what would you be at?" My lad, I'm going to take off your leg; and 'tis ne-essary you should be lashed down."---" I shall concessary you should be lashed down."--- 'I shall consent to no such thing--you may pluck my heart from my bosom, but you'll not confine me. Is there a fid-dle in the tent? if so bring it me." A violin was fur-A violin was furnished, and after tuning it, he said, "Now, Doctor, begin;" and he continued to play, until the operation. which took about forty minutes, was completed, without missing a note, or moving a muscle!"

Middletown Gazette.

AN AWKWARD NEW-ENGLAND CUSTOM. From the Journal of Travels in England, &c. by B. Suliman, now a Professor of Yale College.

Being in company with a party of gentlemen, It observes :-- "As I was sitting in a chair, Mr. told me he should have recognised me as a New-Englander, had he not known me. Upon my enquiring for the peculiarity which marked my origin, he told me that no one except a man educated in gland, ever leaned back in his chair, so as to make it stand upon the two hinder feet only. Although I was not in the least aware either that this was a custom peculiar to my country, or that I was then in so awkward a situation, I found I was so indeed, and the incident produced some mirth, in which I was happy to join, and I am sure I shall never forget again that a chair ought to stand on four legs instead of two."

Affecting Recognition .- A few years ago, in work establish a communication between two shafts of a mine at Fabkin, the capital of Delacarlia, the body of a miner was discovered in a state of perfect preservation, and impregnated with vitriolic water. quite soft, but hardened on being exposed to the air. No one could identify the body ;--it was merely remembered that the accident by which he had been bu-ried in the bosom of the earth, had taken place above fifty years ago. All enquiries about the sufferer had already ceased when a decriped old woman, supported on crutches, slowly advanced towards the corpse, and knew it to be that of a young man to whom she had been promised in marriage more than half a century ago. She threw herself on the corpse, which had all the appearance of a bronze statue, bath-ed it with tears, and fainted with joy at having once more beheld the object of her affections. It is easier to conceive than trace the singular con rast afforded by that couple; the one buried fifty years ago, still retaining the appearance of youth; while the other, weighed down by age, evinced all the fervor of youth-

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Extracts of Letters addressed to the Publisher emily Bible, emily culated to promote the cause of truth seems scarcely possible for one to read da and Observations in the Family Bible within ing a wisef and better man. Enwand D. I have seen no Commentary of the Sac tures which I think so well adapted to generative which I generated the sac seen adapted to generate which is generated.

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VOL. X.

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